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*Family of*

# George Wood Woolsey

*and wife*

# Sarah Nelson Woolsey

*By*

**HESTER (Woolsey) BREWER**

THE TUTTLE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
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# Preface

The following pages include much of what I have found and recorded about the ancestors, descendants and allied families of my father and mother.

Though I have devoted much time and effort to research, I realize I am not prepared for the stupendous task of compiling a complete history of all lines of my father's family or that of my mother's ancestors, so I shall arrange the material I have accumulated in a shape which can be easily deciphered and perhaps used by those who are contemplating this undertaking.

A great deal of that which follows is from data held by members of the family, genealogical and biographical records, old histories, County, State and United States Government files, and my correspondence with relatives and genealogists in California, New York, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and London, England. For use of material from the above I shall not always make acknowledgment, but I shall do so for any from a private work which is only found under the signature of the author.

I believe most historians will concede that it is absolutely impossible to compile a volume covering the activities and biographies of different members of any family for three to five hundred years, and not have some part of it conflict with that written by others no matter how painstakingly the material may have been gathered.

With the above in mind, I have conscientiously checked and compared my manuscript with that of different historians and have endeavored to preserve only the most authentic; however I am aware it will not be impregnable to worthy substitutions.

For the completion of a perfect tapestry it is deemed necessary to have each thread in both warp and woof faultless but if a few threads are found later to be imperfect we do not disdain to appreciate the finished product if the pattern as a whole is worth while, and I feel that this logic should be applicable to a manuscript as well. Few of us who stand admiringly before that bulky canvas, Washington Crossing the Delaware, by the

artist Emanuel Leutze, which hangs in the Metropolitan Museum in New York, stop to consider the historical fact that the Stars and Stripes, held by one of the zealous patriots, was not adopted until 1777.

You may notice throughout my work that when I am not positive about the descent of a person, I state the particulars and also the records accumulated, for use to others following me who may with this assistance effect the lineage which I have failed to complete and verify. Now I am concerned more to preserve that which has already been achieved, than to hesitate while other data is being secured.

In frontier days, particularly in regions west of Virginia and Pennsylvania, documents were few and history in this territory was preserved mostly by verbal transmission, so if one has in his possession such bits of early history he should register them in some shape of permanency or they may be lost to posterity forever. Much has been dissipated of the history of our forefathers already and as a consequence the continuity of many lineages will never be discovered.

In the following pages it may seem that I stress those who became better known, but if I do it is because I have found more history published about them and not that I do not wish to pay homage to the others, for I feel the necessity of having them also to strengthen the chain. It is such sculptors as they that carved out our American Republic and for this accomplishment that one was as important who used ax and rifle in the wilderness as he who gained fame and fortune in more cultured surroundings.

In the following pages I shall register the verbal knowledge I possess, also that which I have accumulated through research for the benefit of those who have no leisure to devote to genealogy. This includes records from Kentucky files which until recently were unavailable to genealogists without making personal visits to the vicinity; however, some of these have been filed recently in the most important genealogical libraries. As these libraries are not available to all genealogists, without a great deal of travel, I shall include memorandums for their assistance though they do not pertain to my direct branch of the following families.

After extensive research, one finds that all grades of society are represented in each of us, and it is not surprising when we consider how many ancestors we have in a very few generations.

In all is found heritage of the common as well as the noble, and the rogue as well as the saint. For example I cite the following:

The great grandmother of Queen Anne was a poor girl, who stood behind the bar of a Public House. She married the brewer, became his widow, married secondly Sir Francis Aylesbury and by him was the mother of Frances Aylesbury who married Edward Hyde whose daughter Anne married James II of England and was the mother of two English Queens, Mary II and Anne.

It is not the destiny of many persons to have their lineage registered on such a temperamental barometer but the above adds more clarity to the phrase, "Why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"

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"To know one's family heritage is to build self-respect and to contribute to civilization." — Mrs. Tunnel, *Christian Science Monitor.*

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# George Wood Woolsey

MY PARENTS, George Wood Woolsey and his wife Sarah Nelson Woolsey, were with a very few exceptions, of pure English ancestry, and their great grandchildren are the twelfth generation in America.

The former was a descendant of Rev. Benjamin, son of Thomas Woolsey of Ipswich, County Suffolk, England, a near relative of Cardinal Woolsey, the last of the great clerical ministers of the middle ages and for fourteen years Prime Minister of Henry VIII.

The name Woolsey is said to have been of ancient Anglo-Saxon origin and derived from the baptismal name of Wulsig and Wulsi. It is found on the old English records in the various forms of Wulsi, Wulsy, Wolsy, Woolsye, Woosey, Wolsay, Wollsey, Wolsey, and Woolsey, of which the last is the form most generally accepted in America today, while the form Wolsey is still most frequently used in England. On many of the old records of New York, we find the name listed under several of the above spellings.

To the above list I have added that of Wolseley since receiving a letter from Mr. Scott Bradford of Fort Morgan, Colo., who wrote me March 15, 1939: "I knew Lady Beatrice Knollys Wolseley very well——I presume Woolsey and Wolseley are the same family as Lady Wolseley said her husband and the Cardinal's family were connected, how closely she never said."

Among the earliest records of the family in England were those of William Wulsi of Cambridgeshire in 1273 and Robert Wolsey of Ipswich, County Suffolk, in the latter half of the fifteenth century, who was the father of Thomas Wolsey who became Cardinal during the reign of Henry VIII.

After the death of Henry VIII in 1547, the Woolsey family resided in England under the reigns of Edward VI, Mary, Elizabeth and James I. Under most of these rulers, religious strife prevailed between the Protestant and Catholic Churches. Henry VIII threw off his allegiance to the pope and became head of

the church in England. Under Edward VI there were religious insurrections and during the time Mary occupied the throne the Catholic religion was restored, but under Queen Elizabeth the Protestant church was again in the ascendancy. When James I came to the throne in 1603 and proved to be not only a tyrant, but wavering and undetermined, conditions were most unfavorable for a harmonious existence.

During the reign of the latter monarch, Rev. Benjamin Woolsey was preaching at Yarmouth, a seaport town in County Norfolk, England, one hundred and twenty-one miles northeast of London on a narrow slip of land between the Yare and the sea; and here was situated the largest parish church in England, which was founded in 1101. I know nothing of Rev. Benjamin's church affiliation in England, but even to one in no way connected with this church, I should think just a view of its mass of solemnity would have been an inspiration in the early days of his ministry.

We of today, who for centuries have had absolute freedom for religious worship, can hardly conceive conditions in England at the time of Rev. Benjamin Woolsey's residence at Yarmouth. On account of those conditions and while religious persecutions prevailed, he left England accompanied by his son George and settled in Holland. No mention is made of the wife of Rev. Benjamin in the Woolsey history I have seen, and I have no clue to her identity or proof of her having joined him and their small son, either in Holland or America, so no doubt her death occurred prior to this time.

After arriving in Holland, Rev. Benjamin Woolsey with another Englishman, John Livingston, preached for a while in Rotterdam, before embarking for America.

The Pilgrims, a body of English Separatists, had also sought freedom in Holland before braving the unknown and stormy seas of the Atlantic for refuge on the shores of America at New Amsterdam, had set sail in 1620. After a stormy passage of sixty-three days these courageous souls for some reason were carried far to the north, but came to anchor in the harbor of Provincetown, near Cape Cod. In 1623, three years after the arrival of the Pilgrims, Rev. Benjamin Woolsey and his small son George, also seeking religious freedom, sailed from Holland and safely set foot upon American soil at New Amsterdam.

This was fourteen years after Henry Hudson, employed by the East India Company, sailed up the Hudson River searching for a passage to the Indies, and three years before Peter Minuit, director General of New Netherland, purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians for twenty-four dollars in trinkets. It was almost two hundred years later that Robert Fulton made his first successful experiment in steamboat navigation on the Hudson.

After the successful voyage of the Pilgrims to the new world, tales of their activities no doubt came across the sea to Rev. Benjamin and his son and influenced them to brave the dangers of the deep for a new home on the American continent.

At this time the Dutch were emigrating to New Amsterdam, where they had built a fort in 1614 and in 1623, the year of the arrival of Rev. Benjamin Woolsey and his son George, a permanent settlement was made there. The Dutch retained possession of New Amsterdam until 1674, when it came under the sovereignty of Great Britain and the name was changed to New York in honor of their Duke of York.

After their arrival on Manhattan Island (from the Indian word Man-a-hatta, meaning beautiful celestial place), data pertaining to Rev. Benjamin Woolsey is meager and the history of the Woolsey family seemed to center in that of his son George. I have no further information about the movements of Rev. Benjamin and whether his health was impaired by the hard struggles encountered in England and Holland, besides the tedious voyage on the sea which might well have incapacitated him for the ministry in a new country, can only be surmised. Some historians have stated that he resided for a time with his son George, but whether he died in this country or returned in later years to his home in England, I can not say. I would like to think that after Rev. Benjamin had sat for weeks brine-drenched, in his little vessel steered uncertainly by crude instruments, surrounded by a polyglot crew and dreaming of his life to be on the north American continent, he did not meet with disappointment upon his arrival.

Rev. Benjamin was not the only member of the Woolsey family who took his religion seriously and suffered hardship and privation. Mrs. Eliza (Newton) Woolsey Howland, in her *Family Records, 1620-1840*, gives an account of one Woolsey

martyr who suffered death for his religious beliefs. I quote from Mrs. Howland:

The family name Woolsey is enrolled among the "blessed Martyrs" who suffered under Queen Mary. According to *Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials*, one William Woolsey of Wells in Cambridgeshire lay prisoner for conscience's sake in Ely gaol in 1551, and was afterward burnt in that town; and Fox in his *Acts and Monuments*, Vol. VII, page 402, tells us, "The said Woolsey, standing still a great while, suffering them to say their pleasure, at the last answered in thus wise: 'Good Master Doctor, what did our Savior Christ mean when he spake those words written in 22nd chapter of St. Mat., "Wo be unto you Scribes and Pharisees, ye hypocrites, for ye shut up the Kingdom of Heaven before men. Ye yourselves go not in, neither suffer ye those that come to enter in." 'Ye', saith Dr. Fuller, 'You must understand that Christ spake to the Scribes and Pharisees.' 'Nay, Master Doctor,' saith Wolsey, 'Christ spake even to you and your fellows here present, and to all other such as you be.' 'Away, Master Doctor,' said Christopherson, 'for you can do no good with this man.'

"This man" was burnt at the stake, Oct. 16, 1557. So with such examples as "this man" before him, the extreme suffering of persecution and exile might have been considered of minor importance by Rev. Benjamin Woolsey, yet these hardships may have undermined his constitution.

For some time after his arrival at New Amsterdam George Woolsey, who we will say is the progenitor of the Woolsey family in America, lived among the Dutch on Manhattan Island. His marriage to Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Cornell and his wife Rebecca Briggs, is recorded on the New York Church files as follows: "Jarge Woltzen J. M. Van Jarmuiden en Rebecca Cornel J.d.nyt oudt Engelandt, Dec. 9, 1647." In this church many of the children of George Woolsey and his wife Rebecca were baptised, but this is not surprising as the Dutch Church for some time was the only one on Manhattan Island.

Here at New Amsterdam, George and his partner Isaac Allerton, who came over on the Mayflower, were successful merchants and as the business conducted was mostly between the English and the Dutch, George's ability to speak the language of the latter was a great help in bargaining.

In 1647, the year of his marriage to Rebecca Cornell, George Woolsey crossed the East River and established himself upon a

plantation seven miles east, at Flushing, L. I., and it was on this plantation that his father Rev. Benjamin is supposed to have resided with him.

George Woolsey, great great great great great grandfather of my father George Wood Woolsey, at one time resided at Plymouth, Mass., which leads us to wonder whether he was Pilgrim or Puritan. The year of his arrival in America 1623, a religious sect, the Walloone, who like the Puritans had settled in the Netherlands, were induced by Holland to colonize the new world. But George Woolsey was not of this sect though he and his father may have sailed with them, for these people were natives of southern and southeastern Belgium, some parts of France and a few places in Rhenish Prussia. Their language is considered a dialect of the French and we have no reason to think George Woolsey spoke other languages than English and the Dutch he acquired after he fled England and settled in Holland with his father.

George Woolsey also had a home at Jamaica, L. I., about five miles south of Flushing and there he was Town Clerk in the year 1673, and his handwriting is legible on documents today. He owned land there in 1678, and one record lists a land transaction of George Woolsey and wife Rebecca in 1693, and another in 1695 when he was a very old man. Many records of Jamaica, which was annexed to New York City in 1898, were destroyed during the Revolution, but those remaining contain many names of the Woolsey family. Little remains there, besides these old records, to remind us of the settlement of Rustdorf, with its people happy in their houses topped with straw roofs and wooden chimneys, and nearby the windmill significant of the Dutch.

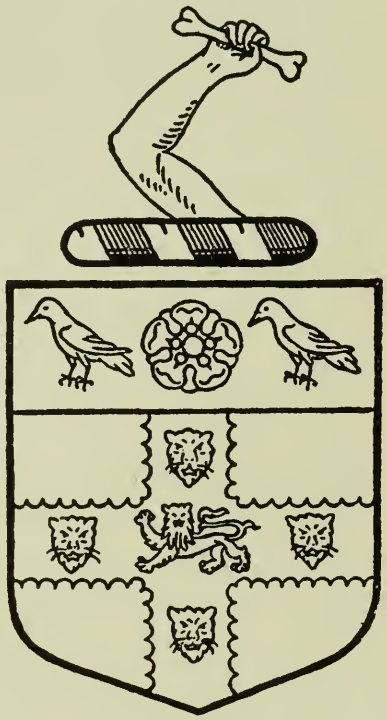
George Woolsey was a cadet in Burgher Corp.

The will of George Woolsey bears the date of Nov. 2, 1691—probated Feb. 22, 1698, and contains the following items:

George Woolsey of Jamaica Long Island, weak in body, gives to his oldest son George his land at Beavers Pond; to son Thomas the 15 acre lot; to son John 30 acre lot, two oxen and his wearing apparel; to daughter Mary, one feather bed and bolster, two pillows, one pair sheets and two coverlets to be delivered at her day of marriage, or when she attains the age of 18 and one cow to his wife Rebecca, the remainder of his lands and tenements, goods, chattels, during life. At her death the lands and tenements, not already bestowed he gives to his three sons George,

Thomas, and John to be equally divided and his goods and chattels to his three daughters, Sarah (Hallett) Rebecca (Wiggins) and Mary Woolsey, equally.

In *America Heraldica,* among the two hundred and fifty-six colored plates of Arms belonging to American families I find one belonging to George Woolsey[1], with the following statement: "George Woolsey died in 1698 leaving descendants entitled to his Arms."



WOOLSEY

*Arms*—Sable, on a cross engrailed argent, a lion passant gules, crowned or, between four leopards' faces azure; on a chief of the second a rose of the third between two Cornish choughs proper.

*Crest*—A naked arm embowed, grasping a shin bone, all proper.

These arms are also found in Burke's *Encyclopedia of Heraldry,* published in 1851.

For the explanation of Arms, I have taken the following from *History of Heraldry,* published in the *Magazine of American Genealogy,* August 1929:

The colours common to shields and their bearings are called tintures, and are of seven different kinds; two metals and five colors, *viz.*, or, gold; argent, silver; azure, blue; gules, red; vert,

green; purple, purple; and sable, black. Some writers on the science admit two additional, tawney or tenie, orange; and sanguine, blood colour; but they are rarely to be met with in British Arms.

Status of the Woolsey family in England is given in *Burke's Landed Gentry*, thus: people of gentle birth, education and good breeding those between the nobility and yeomanry, having landed estates.

George Woolsey (1), b. Oct. 27, 1610, England; d. Aug. 17, 1698, Jamaica, L. I.; m. Dec. 9, 1647, Rebecca Cornell, b. 1622, England, d. Feb. 8, 1673, R. I. Issue:

1 Sarah, b. Aug. 3, 1650, N. Y.; m. William Hallett, Newtown, L. I.
2 *Capt. George*, b. Oct. 10, 1652, N. Y.; d. Jan. 19, 1740, L. I.; m. Hannah ——.
3 *Thomas*, b. April 10, 1655, Hempstead, L. I.; d. 1730; m. Ruth ——.
4 Rebecca, b. Feb. 13, 1659, N. Y.; m. —— Wiggins.
5 John, bapt. Jan. 16, 1661; m. Abigail ——.
6 Mary, bapt. March 9, 1664.
7 William, bapt. June 30, 1678, of reasonable age.

Records of Jamaica, L. I., show that the three sons of George Woolsey and wife Rebecca Cornell lived there for many years, and different recordings of their lands were made from 1678 to 1718.

Capt. George Woolsey (2), the eldest son of George and his wife Rebecca, resided for a time with his son Rev. Benjamin at "Dosoris," the estate which came into the possession of the Woolsey family about 1693 as the dowry of Rev. Benjamin's wife Abigail Taylor. Before this time it had been owned by only two white men since its purchase Nov. 24, 1668, from Agulon, Areming, Gohan, Nothan, Yamalamok and Ghogloman, chiefs of the Matinecock Indians.

"Dosoris" is located two miles north of Glen Cove, L. I. It was here Rev. Benjamin Woolsey built a church, and preached in it gratuitously for many years, and for all who came a distance to hear him a free dinner was prepared. Many descendants of this family are living in the vicinity today but years ago this beautiful estate passed from their control, though it still retains

the name "Dosoris" (dos Uxoris, the wife's dowry) given to it by Rev. Benjamin Woolsey. The Woolsey burial ground located upon this estate is reserved to the family forever.

The line of the Woolsey family which I am recording mostly is that of Thomas, the second son of George Woolsey and wife Rebecca Cornell. For the benefit of those interested in the history of the above or other children of the settler I will state that their history has been published by able historians and can be found in most genealogical libraries. I shall not delve further into these records which contain the names of many brilliant men and women associated with education, the ministry, finance and the professions. Some also held high rank in both Army and Navy of their country.

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In the list of American families of note compiled by a committee of the College of Heralds in London as entitled to social

eminence within the confines of the Crown, I find the Woolsey family of New York with about one hundred and seventy other families. This list was made out in 1905 and published April 1914 in the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. III, No. 4.

In the State of New York, descendants of George Woolsey[1] and his wife Rebecca Cornell, and of Thomas Cornell, father of Rebecca, have resided for three hundred years; and others have sought homes in all parts of the United States. Some descendant of Thomas Cornell has continuously represented the borough of Queens, New York City, all these years.

Thomas Cornell, great great great great great great grandfather of my father George Wood Woolsey, with his wife Rebecca Briggs and several of their children, came to America from Essex, England, in 1636. He was born 1595 in England, died 1655 in Rhode Island, and was buried at Portsmouth. He enlisted with those of the 2nd Winthrop expedition and braved the tempestuous waters of the Atlantic to fight with Governor Kieft against the Indians.

His wife Rebecca was born in England Oct. 25, 1600, died Portsmouth, R. I., Feb. 8, 1673. For a glimpse of her history in England I quote the following from *John Briggs of New Port, R. I.*, by Mrs. Lillie Briggs Sampson:

Rebecca Briggs was the daughter of Henri Briggs of Clerkenwell Parish, London, England. The record is in St. James Church in Clerkenwell Parish. This also proves that (1) John Briggs, brother of Rebecca Briggs was a son of Henri Briggs.

Clerkenwell Parish is in the Parliamentary Borough of Finsbury London, S. E. It is chiefly clustered around the remains of the old Priory of St. John Clerkenwell, and extends north from St. Andrews in Holborn and Smithfield to Pentonville Road. St. James Church was built in 1625 on Clerkenwell Green in Clerkenwell Parish and doubtless the records in this church were transferred from the old Priory of St. John.

Rebecca Briggs married Thomas Cornell in England and they came to America in 1636. John Briggs is said to have married Sarah, sister of Thomas Cornell, probably in England, and followed him and his family to America.

John Briggs with others purchased Aquidneck Island from the Indians, Canonicus and Miantonomi, and was one of the founders of New Port, R. I., in 1639. He was still in Rhode Island, at Portsmouth, in 1642, where he was a man of some prominence.

Two years after Thomas Cornell and family reached the shores of America he was located at Boston, where he applied for a license in 1638 to keep an "Inn," but he had difficulty in this venture and not feeling permanently settled it was not hard for him to follow the urge to move on.

About this time many Boston settlers were followers of Roger Williams, a brilliant and lovable young minister from England, who was among the first settlers of Rhode Island. Influenced by him and also by John Briggs, brother of Rebecca, it was not surprising that Thomas Cornell decided to reside for a time in Rhode Island. We find him located there in 1641 when a grant of land was given to him on February 4 of that year. Soon afterward he was made a Constable, at that time an office of importance, as the one appointed was the magistrate and chief officer of the town.

But Thomas remained in Rhode Island only a short period, and in 1642 we find him in New Amsterdam where Governor Kieft reports him established with buildings, improvements and servants on a plantation at Throggs Neck on Long Island Sound and Pelham Bay, less than ten miles from Central Park of today. While residing there among the Dutch, all members of his family who were home at the time were massacred by tribe of hostile Indians. His stock, such a necessity in a new country, was locked in the barns and all were burned by the savages before they fled the place. After this great loss, Thomas Cornell was unhappy and discontented on his plantation at Throggs Neck, and made application to the Dutch Governor for a new grant.

Cornell's Neck, assigned to him by Governor Kieft, is now called Willett's Point, named for the descendants of Thomas Cornell's daughter, Sarah Cornell Willett. Cornell's Neck, a few miles across the waters northwest of Flushing, was the third grant given in Westchester County, N. Y. It extended two miles along the coast on Long Island Sound, from the Bronx River to Westchester Creek and north to the westerly edge of Westchester. This land is now a part of New York City; the lower part of it is traversed today by Cornell Avenue, and its western confines are about five miles from Central Park. This part of his estate was left by Thomas Cornell to his daughters, Rebecca,

who became the wife of George Woolsey (1), and Sarah, wife of —— Willett.

The patent to this estate was granted to Thomas Cornell by Governor Kieft July 26, 1646, and all abstracts to property in this part of New York are still traced to this grant.

From a paper read before the Westchester County Historical Society Oct. 28, 1889, by Governor A. B. Cornell of New York, a descendant of Thomas Cornell and wife Rebecca Briggs, I quote the following:

Thomas Cornell, born about 1595, was of an ancient English family, name originally Cornewall or Cornwell, as it is still written by English branches of the family. *Burke's Landed Gentry of Great Britain* gives two branches, Sr. Cornewall and other Cornwall. *Burke's* traces the lineage of the whole family up through the Barons of Burford to Richard de Cornewall, son of Richard, Earl of Cornewall, second son of King John, younger brother of Richard Coeur de Lion.

In records of *Cornell Family* by Rev. John Cornell, I find:

Cornwalls had estates in both counties, Essex and Hertfordshire, and in all families are found the names as given to the children of Thomas Cornell of Rhode Island. We also have a family of Briggs living and having estates in Hertfordshire with same names, Rebecca, John and William, that were borne by the wife of Thomas Cornell and her family in America.

Thomas Cornell, b. 1595, England; d. 1655, Rhode Island; m. in England, Rebecca Briggs, b. Oct. 25, 1600, England, d. Feb. 8, 1673, in Rhode Island. Issue:

1, Thomas; 2, Sarah; 3, Rebecca; 4, Ann; 5, Richard; 6, John; 7, Joshua; 8, Elizabeth; 9, Samuel; and some say there were two additional children, William and Mary.

Descendants of George Woolsey (1) and his wife's father, Thomas Cornell, figured prominently in promoting education in America. The former was the ancestor of William Walton Woolsey, President of Yale University for twenty-five years, and several professors in the same University. The first member of the Woolsey family to graduate at Yale was Rev. Benjamin Woolsey, who received his diploma in 1709 before the University was moved from Saybrook to New Haven, Conn. He was the son of Capt. George Woolsey and grandson of George (1), progenitor of the family in America.

Ezra Cornell, born one mile from Cornell's Neck, brother of Governor Cornell of New York and a descendant of Thomas and Rebecca Briggs Cornell, founded Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y. Ezra Cornell gave the land and a half million dollars to establish the University, and later increased his donations extensively, until the amount was estimated at nearly five million dollars. He also gave a library and other gifts to the City of Ithaca. He was a builder of electric telegraph lines, and was identified with Professor Morse, and together they built up the great system of the Western Union we have today.

Thomas Woolsey, second son of George Woolsey (1) and his wife Rebecca Cornell, was born Apr. 10, 1655, and died about 1730. Some say Thomas was born at Hempstead, L. I., and others at Flushing, but as the two settlements were only a few miles apart, contention on this subject is unnecessary. If one is a guest at Hempstead today, he can attend the Presbyterian Church organized in 1644 before the birth of Thomas, or visit St. George's Episcopal Church and see in use the communion set given to them by Queen Anne, also the rector's prayer book which was a gift from George III.

In later life Thomas Woolsey resided at Jamaica, L. I., and it was at this place most of his children were born. Most unfortunately for us, the Jamaica Church records were destroyed by fire during the Revolutionary War, so that family items are few, and this probably accounts for the scarcity of information regarding Thomas and his family. It is thought all the children of Thomas and his wife Ruth were born on Long Island.

Thomas made a land transfer in Jamaica in 1683, and others in 1692 and 1699. What would have been his reaction if he had known the price this land would command in the year 1939, when Jamaica would be a part of New York City, and 751 trains would be plying daily between that city and Brooklyn and New York.

In 1718 Thomas sold two more pieces of land in Jamaica, which may date his removal to Westchester County, N. Y., though it has been estimated that his removal took place near 1712. He is buried in Westchester County, in the Union Cemetery two miles west of the City of Bedford and a little south of the main road to Bedford station from which the cemetery is visible. This cemetery was opened up about 1850 and many

bodies were moved here, with the old stones. In this cemetery is the stone of: "Thomas; son of George Woolsey; born —1655; in Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.; died 1730." This is the oldest stone in Bedford Cemetery.

On all land transfers in which Thomas Woolsey is mentioned, the name of his wife is given as Ruth, but there is no clue to the surname. Some have declared the name to be Baylis, but the only reason I can surmise for this suggestion is that someone by that name was interested with Thomas in different land transactions.

THOMAS WOOLSEY, b. Apr. 10, 1655, Hempstead, L. I.; d. about 1730; m. RUTH ——. Issue:

1, Richard; 2, William; 3, Thomas; 4, Abigail, b. at Jamaica, L. I. 1716; 5, Jonathan; 6, John.

Richard Woolsey, eldest son of Thomas and his wife Ruth, was born at Jamaica, L. I., in 1697 and died 1777. He is buried in the Union Cemetery at Bedford and the inscription on his stone reads: "Richard Woolsey; son of Thomas; born—1697; died—1777."

In one volume recording history of this family, I note the statement that Richard and his wife Sarah were buried in the Marlborough Presbyterian Churchyard in Ulster County, N. Y., but will refer my readers to a new history of the *Woolsey Family of New York*, which is now being compiled and will soon be available to all members of the Woolsey clan, in which no doubt this will be made clear. The authors are natives of New York State and will have all local material at hand for verification of these contradictory statements. Richard may have been buried at Marlborough, and later his body removed to Bedford, or there may have been two Richards, perhaps cousins, which made it confusing for those who were not too careful while collecting genealogical data.

Richard Woolsey married Sarah, daughter of William Fowler and his wife Mary Thorne of Flushing, L. I. When he removed from Bedford to Ulster County, N. Y., about 1730, he was over thirty years of age, and it is thought he must have married Sarah Fowler while still a resident of Bedford, Westchester County.

In 1754 Richard Woolsey bought eight hundred acres of land from Daniel and Abraham Gomez, on the west side of the

Hudson River in the precinct of Highland, Ulster County, and in 1770 we notice his transfer of two hundred and eleven acres in Newburgh precinct to Thomas Knowlton. In 1760 Richard conveyed other land to his sons, Benjamin and John, which John left to his son Henry.

While residing at Marlborough, in 1774, Richard Woolsey was road commissioner. At the time of the first settlement of this community, it was the custom to brand cattle, so that each owner might readily distinguish his property, and those of Richard were identified by "a crop ye left ear and two slits in the right ear."

In 1763 Richard Woolsey was on the list of those subscribing to the Presbyterian Society and Church at Marlborough. In April 1775 he signed the pledge to stand by the orders and resolutions of the Continental and Provincial Congress, sent to all precincts from the convention at New Paltz, Ulster County. Before this time, he had been appointed Commissioner of Highways for the precinct in the locality of Newburgh and Marlborough.

I would like to think that duties did not consume all the time of Richard and his family, but that in the lazy days of summer and fall they with friends and neighbors explored all the beauties of the Hudson in their simple craft as we do today by ship and motor. The pioneers of New York had much startling beauty for a background and as a compensation for some of their privations I would like to think that in the struggle for sustenance and freedom they did not overlook it. Today one can cover all the territory comprising the homesteads of the Woolsey families in New York of a few centuries ago by motor in a fraction of the time they consumed by their pioneer mode of travel.

Richard Woolsey, b. 1697, Jamaica, L. I.; d. 1777; m. Sarah Fowler, b. about 1700, d. 1770. Issue:

1, Josiah, m. Mary Owen, served as a private in Westchester Co. Regiment, American Revolution; 2, Thomas; 3, Daniel; 4, Benjamin; 5, John; 6, Richard; 7, Henry; 8, Joseph; 9, Mary; 10, Sarah; 11, Ruth; 12, Hannah.

Henry Fowler, grandfather of Sarah who became the wife of Richard Woolsey of Bedford, was the great great great great grandfather of my father, George Wood Woolsey, so I shall submit as much of his history as I have in my possession.

Henry Fowler was born before 1633 and died between Sept. 19, when he made a deed to his son, William Fowler, and Dec. 31, 1687, when an inventory of his estate was taken. He was married in Providence, R. I., June 4, 1655, to Rebecca, daughter of Abraham Newell who had settled early in Roxbury, Mass., and died there June 13, 1672, at the age of 91 years. The wife of Abraham Newell died in 1682, age about 100 years. (Another record states that Rebecca was the daughter of Thomas Newell and his wife Rebecca Olmstead. In time all these conflicting statements will be reconciled and there will emerge a clear lineage not to be contradicted by any genealogist.)

Henry Fowler and wife were friends of Joshua Foote, an ironmonger of London who emigrated to Roxbury, Mass., and afterwards removed to Providence, about 1654. It is thought that Henry Fowler was an apprentice of Mr. Foote for a short time after his arrival in America, and he was married at his home in Providence.

Henry Fowler took the oath of allegiance to the Colonies May 18, 1658, at Warwick, R. I., being then a resident of Providence, where he was a Juror in 1655.

In the town records of Providence, the following statement is found:

Henry Fowler was a deputy of General Court of Rhode Island, at New Port, in 1671 and was then called Henry Fowler Sr. He appears first in Mamaroneck New York in 1680 where he was part owner of a saw mill with his son-in-law, Richard Ward, Thomas Hatfield and John Richbell. He was a patentee of Eastchester, New York.

Another record says, "Henry Fowler came to America from London, England to Roxbury, Mass., about 1652 and removed to Providence January 1654."

Henry Fowler, b. before 1633; d. 1687; m. June 4, 1655, Rebecca Newell. Issue:

1, Henry; 2, William; 3, John; 4, Jeremiah; 5, Mary; 6, Grace; 7, Sarah; 8, Newell.

William, second son of Henry Fowler and his wife Rebecca Newell, resided at Flushing, L. I., and was the father of Sarah Fowler who married Richard Woolsey, son of Thomas and Ruth.

He was born at Providence, R. I., in 1659, and married Jan. 24, 1680, at Flushing, Mary, daughter of John Thorne and wife Mary Parsell.

William Fowler also owned 1620 acres of land in the "Harrison Patent, Parish of Rye," which land was on Brown's Point and just over the Mamaroneck river from White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y. He willed this land in Rye to his children, besides land in Pennsylvania bought from Major William Lawrence, personal property and "money due by Father Thorne's will." Executors of the will were his wife Mary, Jeremiah Fowler of Eastchester and William Thorne of Flushing. Date of will, Jan. 24, 1711; Proved May 1714. 2000 acres once owned by him later was in the Whitelaw Reid estate.

William Fowler, b. 1659; d. 1714; m. Jan. 24, 1680, Mary Thorne. Issue:

1, William, b. before 1690; 2, Mary; 3, John, b. 1692; 4, Joseph; 5, Rebecca; 6, Benjamin, b. before 1698; 7, Jeremiah; 8, Thomas; 9, Henry; 10, Sarah; 11, Hannah.

Sarah Fowler married Richard Woolsey and settled at Bedford, N. Y.

William Thorne was the great great great great great great grandfather of my father, George Wood Woolsey. His son John's daughter Mary became the wife of William Fowler whose daughter Sarah married Richard Woolsey. As his history will be of interest to descendants of my father, I take the following condensed item from *Eight Generations from William Thorne of Dorsetshire, England, and Lynn, Mass.*:

William Thorne of Dorsetshire England was made a freeman at Lynn, Mass., May 2, 1638. His wife was supposed to be Sarah as his son Joseph owned a sloop named William and Sarah.

William Thorne landed at Boston in 1629 and was at Flushing, L. I., in 1645, the original patent of the town being granted to him and seventeen others Oct. 19, 1645, by the Dutch Governor, the Hon. William Kieft. In 1646 William Thorne was granted plantation lots at Gravesend, L. I., and in 1657 he was one of the proprietors at Jamaica, L. I.

William Thorne; m. Sarah ——. Issue:

1, William, m. Winifred Linington; 2, John, m. Mary

Parsell; 3, Joseph, m. Mary Bowne; 4, Samuel, m. Susannah ——; 5, Susannah, m. John Kissam.

John Thorne, born 1643, second son of William and his wife Sarah, married March 9, 1664, Mary Parsell, daughter of Nicholas Parsell and wife Sarah ——. John Thorne's will dated July 23, 1709, was probated the same year. In this will he left his estate to his wife and children.

John Thorne, b. 1643; m. March 9, 1664, Mary Parsell. Issue:

1, John; 2, Hannah; 3, William; 4, Joseph; 5, Mary, m. William Fowler; 6, Elizabeth; 7, Sarah.

Rev. John Cornell in his *Cornell Family* gives the Arms of the Thorne family of Devon, England, *viz.*:

Argent, a fess gules between three lions rampant sable.
*Crest*—A lion rampant sable.
Motto—*Principes Obsta.*

In *Thorne Genealogy*, by John Calvin Thorne, I find:

John Thorne, lived in England during the reign of Richard (1) [The Lion-Hearted King, 1189-1199] and whose son, Sir William Thorne, was knighted in the reign of King John, 1199-1216. The seat of the family was in Pembrokeshire, the most easterly county of Wales, in the town, Lianstadwell. John, the first one to arrive in America of whom we have record, came to Salem and Lynn about the years 1635-1636. In 1646 we find his verbal will was witnessed by Mrs. John Herbert.
He served in King Philip's War in 1675, was a member of Capt. Daniel Henchman's Company. Enrolled, August 21, 1675, Rehoboth, Mass.

Some historians claim the above John Thorne was not related to our William Thorne, but they both came to Lynn, Mass., about the same time and I think they must have had some connection. William named his son John.
The following was submitted by the Historical Publication Society, Philadelphia:

When the Angles and Saxons crossed over into England, they brought with them the word "Thorne" to describe a certain variety of thorne tree. Doubtless manors and other estates having groves of these trees, as distinguishing features, would

be designated as Thorne and persons possessing such lands quite naturally in the course of time acquired Thorne as a patronymic.

Probably the most ancient family is that of Thorne in Holworthy and Upert in Shipwash, County Devon, from which sprung the branches of St. Albans in County Herts and several branches in Devon. There was an ancient family in County Stafford from which comes lines of Melverly and Shelrock in County Salop.

In America, the descendants of John Thorne of Lynn, Mass., and Flushing, L. I., founder of the family with which this sketch deals, may have been a kinsman of John Thorne who settled at Lynn, Mass., too, no trace of such relationship has been found. Traditions as to the native locality of William Thorne of England clash, one giving it as Dorsetshire, another as Dedham, County Essex, and a third as Devonshire.

William Thorne was the founder of the family in America. The eminent genealogist Savage, identifies him as William erroneously recorded as Thomas in the records of Lynn, Mass., who lived at Muddy River (now Dorchester), who probably had come from England in the ship Confidence early in the year 1638, and on May 2nd of that year was made a freeman of the Mass. Bay Colony. This assumption is more plausible than the one made by Thompson in his history of Long Island, that William Thorne was a member of a group which came over from Vliddengen Holland, in 1645.

In all likelihood Thorne removed from Lynn to Long Island about 1642 and through his occupancy of land there prior to the arrival of the main body of settlers became one of the eighteen men to whom the original patent of the town of Flushing was granted, on October 19, 1645. Most of the settlers were nonconformists in religion and as followers of Francis Doughty, a preacher who adopted the tenets of George Fox, became the first Quakers in America.

William Thorne's Holdings were on what is still known as Thorne's Neck and he probably maintained a permanent home there despite his activities in Jamaica and Gravesend. There is little doubt that he was acquainted with Lady Deborah Moody, the principal patentee of the Gravesend Patent, while they were both residents of Lynn, Mass., and that he was in sympathy with her objections not only to the established church but also to the congregational forms of worship.

When Lady Moody received the Gravesend Patent in 1645, William Thorne took up a plantation grant in that location. He may have moved there, but that is unlikely for he continued to be recorded as a resident of Flushing. It was about the time that Lady Moody adopted the tenets of George Fox, that William Thorne became a member of the Society of Friends.

As such, he was the third signer of a petition dated Dec. 27, 1657, remonstrating with Gov. Stuyvesant against the severities of the laws against Quakers. He was one of the original proprietors of Flushing in 1656. Nathaniel Denton, the town clerk, writes of him as having granted "a house Lott lying upon ye west quarter" at some previous date.

William Thorne married Sarah ——; according to tradition, he and his wife were buried in the Quaker Cemetery in Flushing, L. I., at the rear of the Friends meeting house, still standing, which was built during William Thorne's life.

Susannah Thorne, sister of John, married July 10, 1667, John Ocherson (or Kissam) the ancestors of all the Kissams on Long Island.

In *Documentary History of New York*, I find Nicholas Parsell, father of Mary who married John Thorne, assessed with 12 upland acres, 20 meadow acres, 8 cows, 4 three year old, 4 1 year old, two swine, 30 sheep, in 1683. In this same volume, John Thorne was assessed on 50 upland acres, 10 meadow, 2 oxen, 7 cows and 10 sheep.

We of the Woolsey clan who attend the New York World's Fair at Flushing may have to summon a great deal of imagination to place our ancestors here as they were centuries ago. Moss-grown tombstones, road-markers, museums filled with relics of whaling days, old houses and churches, are all of the reminders we have now of the Colonial days.

Strange would be the sight of George Woolsey (1) and wife Rebecca carrying their little ones through Lower Manhattan, attired perhaps in raiment of the Dutch and on their way to baptismal fonts of the church; or George bargaining near the harbor while seacraft of the time strained their moorings to the pier.

While in Flushing, we might summon up a hazy resemblance to that dreary scene across the waters when the dear ones of our grandfather, Thomas Cornell, were murdered by the Redskins, and dense smoke curled up through the fog after the flames had consumed most of his earthly goods, yet his spirit was unbroken and he marched with Governor Kieft against them, to make New York safe for future colonists. Let us look across the waters toward Brown's Point where William Fowler had his home, and let us try to capture the enthusiasm of William Thorne and his companions when they met to draft the original

charter of the town of Flushing, almost three hundred years ago.

Let us see, in the old Quaker Cemetery at Flushing, the dust which includes that of William Thorne and his wife Sarah, our grandparents many times removed, laid here centuries ago. What we are was forged in the furnace of their time, and the years by queer quirks have fashioned us into the individuals of today.

What would have been the reaction of these first families of Woolsey, Cornell, Thorne, Fowler and Parsell to an immediate transformation to the days of this century? Could they of the forest's quiet, which had known only the soft Indian moccasin, have withstood the mental electricity of millions of minds, planes circling and swooping over the Empire State building, cars spinning along, some on stilts, some burrowing beneath the earth like moles of fire, endless processions of motor vehicles speeding over ribbons of cement, and steel cables like beads on the strand of time? Could they have withstood the transformation?

The pioneer endured many hardships yet his compensation was pure oxygen to breathe, food from forest and stream unmolested by the filthy hand of adulterous money lords, peace at night while the star of hope beckoned them to a land of freedom and accomplishment. Yes, they had much in recompense for the dangers and privations they braved to establish a new culture in a strange country.

Our family of Woolsey for almost one hundred and fifty years lived on Long Island or a very few miles distant, and here today George Woolsey's descendants, and those of the Cornell, Thorne and Fowler families, are numerous.

Our first ancestor to leave New York was Rev. Thomas, son of Richard Woolsey and wife Sarah Fowler, and great grandson of George (1) the settler.

He was born in 1729 at Bedford, a town of quaint old buildings and cemeteries, located in Westchester County, N. Y., where it is thought he married his wife, Sarah as she is designated in her husband's will. The supposition has been made that the surname was Pierce, the only reason for this supposition, that I recall, being that John Pierce and wife Sarah were associated with Rev. Thomas in buying and selling various tracts of land.

From Bedford Rev. Thomas removed to Ulster County, N. Y., and lived at Marlborough, New Paltz, or perhaps both for a short time each. About 1770 he removed to the beautiful valley of the Holston River in Washington County, Va., and settled in that region twenty-eight years before Henry Clay looked over the territory for a home before going on into Kentucky for settlement.

Washington County, Va., formed in 1776 or 77, was the first spot of earth named for the father of our country, and Washington County, Tenn., the next.

Rev. Thomas Woolsey must have been endowed with the spirit of adventure, or the great religious zeal which had brought his forefathers to America, to forsake his comfortable home in New York for one in the dangerous wilds of southwest Virginia. About this time, the Baptists were coming across the mountains and they might have influenced him to make the move, or perhaps as in more recent treks, the change was favored as a means to acquire lands rich from primeval days. We would rather think it was a frontier-born experiment in uniting religious sentiment with political freedom, as a base from which this new nation could rise to the stars. It has been said it was not on the Mayflower, or the ship that brought Capt. John Smith to Virginia, that the American republic was born, but the new order came from these hills and mountains of Virginia.

If Rev. Thomas was a lover of beauty he was in need of no other incentive for his entrance into the valley of the Holston. Buffalo, bear, wolf, elk and other smaller animals roamed the wilderness. Few white men had viewed the majestic beauty of its hills. Slashing the sky above the fertile valleys, ridges crisscrossed from east to west and through these ridges sparkling mountain streams dashed through deep, dark gorges on their entrance to the valleys where they gave sustenance to the blue grass that swayed knee-deep in the breeze.

In 1774, Rev. Thomas owned 300 acres on the Middle Fork of the Holston River and from Washington County surveys I have copied more recent land acquired by him:

Thomas Woolsey—August 14, 1781, 200 acres, South Fork of Holston.
August 14, 1781, 300 acres, South Fork of Holston.

June 12, 1782, 400 acres, South Fork of Holston.
August 30, 1781, 400 acres, South Fork of Holston.
George Woolsey—August 31, 1781, 300 acres, Middle Fork, Holston.

I am not positive whether the above George was a brother or son of Rev. Thomas but I think he must have been his son. Below is a list of a few land transfers which may be of interest to Rev. Thomas' descendants:

Thomas Woolsey to Richard Woolsey 300 acres on the waters of the South Fork of the Holston, Dec. 5, 1792.

June 17, 1790, Thomas Woolsey and Sarah his wife sold to Nathaniel Hull of Ulster County, N. Y., 300 acres on the waters of the South Fork of the Holston River. [This Nathaniel Hull was named, with his brother Isaac, in the will of their father, Jazeb Hull of Westchester County, New York, Dec. 7, 1767—Oct. 11, 1771.]

Nov. 12, 1792, Rev. Thomas disposed of 112 acres on the South Fork of the Holston to Joseph Cole.

In Revolutionary War days, in some parts of Virginia, persons were performing the ceremony of marriage without the proper credentials; finally a license was required and Rev. Thomas Woolsey's name was on the list of those to whom a license was given. The *History of Washington County, Va.*, lists eighty-one couples married by him.

Some of the land he acquired was up the River from Abingdon and he was ordained for the ministry at a little church at "Linville Creek," near Chilhowie, Sept. 1773. His record there states, "He came from a church in New York Government."

Up to the time of Rev. Thomas Woolsey's arrival in Washington County, Va., very few white men had penetrated thus far for settlement with their families. A few hunters and trappers had passed through, and several years after his arrival that courageous hunter, Daniel Boone, blazed the trail called the Wilderness Road through the Cumberland Gap and gave to the pioneer a permanent route into the wilderness later to become Kentucky. Indians had a few trails known to them across the mountains in that territory, the most secluded running across Powell mountain, but it would have been foolhardy for the white

settlers to use these trails as they were the lairs of Indians who did not approve of the encroachment of the white men upon their domain.

The savages were dangerous and became very troublesome to the settlers who were seeking new homes in this beautiful country, which today surrounds the cultural city of Abingdon, then the southwest post, and one of the oldest towns in Virginia. At one time Abingdon was called Wolf Hills, as the locality was a headquarters for these animals which made their homes in caves nearby.

One of the churches in which Rev. Thomas preached was at Maiden Springs, and he is buried at Maiden Burying Ground in that part of Washington County which became known as Smythe County. Radford, on the New River north of Abingdon, was an early location selected by the Woolseys for their homes.

At the grave of Rev. Thomas Woolsey, at Maiden Burying Ground, is a monument which bears the simple inscription, "A Pioneer Baptist Preacher." He lies under the spreading branch of a large tree, enclosed by a picket fence, whose roots have been nurtured by his dust for these many years. I have no knowledge of any member of his family remaining in southwest Virginia, yet some one has cared for his grave for the past one hundred and fifty years. His burial lot is upon the land of Mr. Britton, doubtless once owned by Rev. Thomas, and I have been told it was he who erected the monument, which today marks the last resting place of the pioneer preacher. For this kindness in perpetuating the memory of our ancestor, Rev. Thomas Woolsey, and shielding his grave from desecration, we tender our most hearty appreciation.

Rev. Thomas Woolsey owned other land in this region, probably that now owned by the Dutton family.

His deeds were of an enduring character, in the beautiful valley of the Holston, and traditional stories still carry his name as among the first who served the church in this vicinity. We do not wonder at this when we consider how he must have captured the imagination of the descendants of his early parishioners if they related the story of his primitive days among them. The territory surrounding his church was a wilderness, which in his time was the home of all the wild animals that stalked that

part of Virginia. It also was the battleground of hostile Indian tribes, and Rev. Thomas and his congregation attended services decked out with rifles and other war paraphernalia. Can we of today appreciate the comfort, safety and beauty of our services unless we carve a mental image of Rev. Thomas trudging through the deep snows of the wilderness, clad in buckskin brushed by the dangling tail of a coon-skin cap, and the ever-ready rifle held by his side? Furtive eyes searched each tree and clump of brush for the hidden lair of the enemy, as he trudged, with his loyal wife Sarah and their children, to the little church hidden in the wilderness.

The will of Rev. Thomas Woolsey, dated Feb. 26, 1794, was filed at Abingdon, Va., and was as follows: "I leve my wife Sary Wolsey all that I have but Sevenier Wolsey five shillings." Witnesses, Frederick Ickes, Richard Woolsey, Nancy Woolsey. Sevenier Wolsey named in the will is supposed to be his son Zephaniah. Apparently this will was written by one less well educated than Rev. Thomas and it may have been completed at his death bed. It is noticeable that the signatures of his son and wife Nancy contain two *o*'s in the name Woolsey, and the name in the will but one.

In a letter, Mrs. G. C. Purdue of Kansas City, Mo., a descendant of Rev. Thomas Woolsey, states, "Evidently this will was written by another as Rev. Thomas was an educated man. I have gone over records at Abingdon, Virginia, he had written with a quill pen and they were beautifully done."

Rev. Thomas apparently had disposed of most of his estate before his will was executed, as he had deeded land on the South Fork of the Holston River to his son Richard before and made other transfers.

Rev. Thomas Woolsey, b. 1729; d. 1794; m. Sarah ——. Issue, as listed by some historians:

1, Richard; 2, George; 3, Thomas; 4, Zephaniah; 5, Pricilla; 6, William.

Thomas Woolsey, Jr., removed to Caldwell County, Ky. It is thought William accompanied Richard and settled either in Pulaski county or further south on a branch of the Cumberland. Pricilla married her cousin John Woolsey and settled in Green County Tenn. One record gives two older children, Simeon and

David, who remained in Westchester County, N. Y. All the sons of Rev. Thomas no doubt were grown men when he removed to Washington County, Va., as the above names appear as "Signer of Troop of Horse," Ulster County, N. Y. As there is no record of their marriages in Washington County, it is probable they were married when they arrived there.

Richard Woolsey, son of Thomas and his wife Sarah ——, was born at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., and died in Pulaski County, Ky. He married Nancy Plumstead, born on Long Island, and said to be the daughter of Joseph Plumstead and sister of Nathaniel, of the town of Marlborough, N. Y.

Nathaniel Plumstead was a signer of the Pledge of Articles, July 1774, and served in the Revolution in 1775, under Captain James Clinton, and under Captain Ezekiel Cooper in the 3rd Regiment of New York forces under the command of Col. James Clinton. In the pension department at Washington, I found the record of Nathaniel Plumstead and on this record his widow was registered as Sarah who afterward married —— Atherton. They resided at Marlborough and Newburgh, N. Y. Nathaniel was married March 23, 1778, and his son Nathaniel was born Oct. 9, 1790, and left Ulster County about 1843. Nathaniel, the Revolutionary War soldier, died about 1791 in Ulster County, and his wife Sarah in 1844. At one time both Woolsey and Plumstead families were living near Milton, N. Y., but these were later branches of the families I am recording here.

While in Newark, N. J., I visited the library of the New Jersey Historical Society, where I found many Plumstead records, many of them contained in *The Chronicles of the Plumstead Family*. Members of this family were Friends who after much persecution in England decided to emigrate to America and settled in the Provinces of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. From Besse's *Sufferings of the People called Quakers*, it appears that in 1660 Nathaniel Plumstead was taken out of Meeting with others and imprisoned for refusing to take the oath of allegiance.

Nathaniel Plumstead of Boxted married Mary Mixer of Boxted at Colchester in Essex in 1662, and they were the parents of four children, one of whom, Mary, married John Havens in 1716, and one Nathaniel married Elizabeth Strank in 1730. See *Chronicles of the Plumstead Family*, by Eugene Devereaux, 1887.

It is supposed that Richard Woolsey and his wife Nancy Plumstead accompanied Rev. Thomas Woolsey on his trip to Washington County, Va. At least he was there most of the time, as attested by official county and military records. He was one of the witnesses to his father's will. He was appointed Constable in the Captains Company in this County March 21, 1783, and served in the Revolutionary War from Washington County. He served in Captain William Campbell's Company, Fincastle Battalion, 1774, Robert Doak's Company of Militia, 1774, and Captain Russell's Company in 1783. He was among those who fought in the battle of King's Mountain, Oct. 1780, when the fight raged between Campbell and the British under Ferguson. He was with Captain Campbell's Company in the expedition to Point Pleasant in 1774. Other members of the family to enlist in the Revolutionary War from Washington County, Va., were Zephaniah, William and Thomas, Jr. Thomas Woolsey, Revolutionary soldier, later resided in Caldwell and Christian Counties in Kentucky. John Woolsey, a relative of Rev. Thomas, is listed in the Virginia Militia of Brunswick County, Va., in 1758, under Capt. Edward Goodrich.

After the death of Rev. Thomas Woolsey in 1794, his son Richard as head of the family went pioneering as his forebears had done, and it is supposed that his mother made the journey with him, as she would hardly remain behind in Virginia. It was twenty years after Daniel Boone had blazed the trail through the Cumberland Gap that Richard followed him into the wilderness of Kentucky. The state had been separated from Virginia but a short while and about the time Richard traveled through the Gap other white men were filing into Kentucky by boat or raft down the Ohio River from Fort Pitt. By 1749 Virginians had been showing a great interest in the country beyond the mountains and as a result, two land companies were organized and bought up vast tracts of land. But it was not until a half century later that emigration was stimulated to a noticeable degree. Those who now came into this district to establish homes, excluding negro slaves, were 95% pure English, Scotch, or Scotch-Irish descent.

Leaving his home near the Holston, and on his way to Kentucky, Richard must have traversed a route quite near the location of a cabin built later by Jeremiah Woolsey, who after

building his cabin remained only a short time in this vicinity and in 1807 removed to either Indiana or Illinois, leaving the land to his descendants, some of whom still retain title to it. I am unfamiliar with the relationship of Jeremiah to Rev. Thomas Woolsey, but doubtless he was a grandson.

Pricilla Woolsey, perhaps a granddaughter of Rev. Thomas, married Joseph Jeffries and settled about 1800 near this locality. Pricilla had three sisters and probably four brothers. The sisters married into the Lynch family. Joseph Jeffries, husband of Pricilla Woolsey, was the son of Moses who came from Wales.

This cabin is located near Gate City, Va., and after the winters of almost a century and a quarter is in a very good state of preservation. It sits in a nest of tangled vines and shrubs which have encroached upon its domain for these many years of stealthy forage for fertile soil. It was constructed from very heavy logs, redeemed from the surrounding forests and chinked in the usual way for protection from the onslaught of northern gales. Smoke curling from its huge chimney must have been a welcome sight to travelers and the enclosure a haven to the inmates as animals stalked past its door.

On the first lap of his journey Richard could not have been doubtful of his undertaking if he wished to establish his home in a new and lovely country. The beauty of the Cumberland Gap at that time and even today is difficult to surpass. Now its solemnity is disturbed by the hum of motor cars over asphalt pavements as numerous tourists crisscross between Virginia and Kentucky beneath its towering cliffs, but in the day of Richard's travels he, under the watchful picket, must have slept in peace as he camped with his family surrounded by his household effects, horses, cattle, and perhaps a few slaves and a dog or two.

Though the militia, situated in the wilderness posts, relieved to some extent the danger of travelers being attacked by savage tribes, vigilance and scouting were necessary every foot of the way.

The Cumberland Gap, when Richard first traveled it, was a path about ten feet wide with the towering mountain stabbing the sky two hundred feet to the right and opposite, two hundred feet below, the foaming waters of the Cumberland River gnawed the stone at the base of the steep declivity.

All streams encountered had to be forded, which with stock, farming and household effects, women and children, was no light matter for consideration. After filing through the Gap and escaping the horrors of the scalping-knife or arrows of the Indian, he had then to conquer the dense cane brake, where the cane grew to the height of eight to ten feet and served as a breast-work for roaming animals and savages of the wild.

But evidently Richard was spared the horrors of meeting these foes on his pilgrimage and in due time filed farther toward the northwest through what is now known as Burnside, named for our General Burnside of the Civil War whose home was in this vicinity.

About ten miles north of Burnside is now located the little city of Somerset and it was in this locality that Richard halted his caravan. Here also we find precipitous slopes and sleepy valleys and here Richard's family found the same happiness which was theirs in the Virginia home beyond the rugged cliffs of the Cumberland Gap. The streams are bound by slopes up which tall slim trees climb and from the top of the ridge receive the benediction of the morning sun, while about lie monarchs of the past laid low or dismembered by fierce combat with the elements.

The site of the new home was later included in the County of Pulaski, which was formed in the year 1798, and it was in this territory that the descendants of Richard Woolsey and his wife Nancy Plumstead made their home for nearly three-quarters of a century. They resided on and cultivated their land, but what their crops consisted of is only surmised, though in my father's youth tobacco was one of the principal crops cultivated. In 1842 raw silk was produced in this region and two years later the first silk factory in Kentucky was located at Newport, but this venture evidently was not successful and I believe most Kentuckians in this vicinity farmed their lands.

I have no way of knowing how many members of Richard's family accompanied him on his journey into Kentucky, but on the records of Pulaski County I found land recorded in the names of George Woolsey and wife Jane Hall, grandparents of my father George Wood Woolsey, in 1827 on Clifty Creek; Wesley Woolsey on Big South Fork of Cumberland River, 1824; and —— Woolsey on Big South Fork of Cumberland, 1837.

George Woolsey was the son of Richard and Nancy, and perhaps those named in the other recordings were their sons also. Their son George, born in Pulaski County, Ky., was married to Jane Hall of that county.

GEORGE WOOLSEY; m. Sept. 3, 1816, by the Rev. Joel Mathews, JANE HALL, both of Pulaski County, Ky. Issue:

1, Richard F., b. about 1827; 2, Susan, m. Harrison Lay; 3, Betsy, m. Jackson Vaught.

I am only positive about the above children but I believe others to be George, William, Eliza and Enoch.

Richard F. Woolsey was born in Pulaski County about 1827 according to military records, and died there before or during the Civil War. He was married to Arita, daughter of Wood Osborn and wife Catherine Livingston of Scott County, Va., in Pulaski County, May 31, 1849, according to records in the files at the County seat.

Richard F. Woolsey, the father of George Wood Woolsey, served in the Mexican War as a private in the 4th Kentucky Infantry at the age of 21. The record below was found in the Adj. General's office in Washington, D. C.:

Richard F. Woolsey
Newport Bks. May 26, 1848.
Muster in to date May 26, 1848
Joined for duty and enrolled
April 12, 1848.
Somerset Ky. Period during the war.

Richard Woolsey, pioneer of Kentucky, and his wife Nancy Plumstead were also the parents of a son Joseph of Pulaski County, whose wife was Abigail Shaffer. Thomas, son of the above Joseph, born 1805, was a pioneer Mormon and one of the first to cross the plains to what is now Utah, which was originally called Deseret. He left many descendants, and from this Thomas many branches of the family are established in the states of the West.

Perhaps a few of the families of Woolsey in the Western states are descendants of a family of Woolsey that came to America in recent years from Ulster, Ireland, and settled in Minnesota, and are not descendants of George Woolsey the settler who

came over in 1623. We find Woolseys in Caldwell and Livingston counties in Missouri, and in Beadle County, So. Dak., Woolsey is the name of a town in a thriving little farm community. For the identity of these above I shall not make a conjecture. Some may be descendants of George Wood Woolsey's brothers of Iowa whom I shall mention later.

We of today can hardly conceive the feelings of Thomas the Mormon who for religious beliefs followed his star across the plains and mountains under the hardships and dangers these early pilgrims encountered. As we travel to Salt Lake City in our luxurious coaches it is difficult to understand the psychology and philosophy of such as this Thomas Woolsey, who after making the long and dangerous journey to Omaha, perhaps by stage or more likely in a caravan of wagons, still looked forward to another thousand miles over treacherous trails and mountain passes to his destination. The first Mormons to inhabit Deseret, about 1847, found their way a hard one. Supplies, camping outfits and even horses and wagons had to be lifted over huge cliffs by cable while strong muscles of the hardy pioneer served as the motive power. However, it must have been thrilling to be a member of such a band and we can imagine the peace and happiness he experienced upon reaching his goal, the territory surrounding Salt Lake City, which was almost wholly a Mormon City until 1870.

A few years before the Mormon pilgrimage Fremont had explored this region and described that great inland sea, Great Salt Lake, first mentioned by the Franciscan friar, Escalanti, in 1776.

Early Kentucky history is meager, especially in the vicinity of the Cumberland River, near the Tennessee border, and little is to be found which adds to a lineage record. In some of the best genealogical libraries in the States I failed to find Pulaski County records, and so made a personal visit to that locality to secure this part of my father's history.

While in this region I made inquiry of old residents whom I located, hoping for the acquisition of my father's family history while he was living among them, but it seemed the years had bleared their memories. Perhaps they had become modern with the passing of time as we are doing, and failed to retain an interest in their ancestors' pioneer days. In another century,

others will likewise be seeking the history of today which we are refusing to record.

After failing to acquire data that would make a coherent record, I visited three old cemeteries and spent several hours among the gravestones, most of them of more recent date than the ones I was seeking. I did find names identical to those I had heard my father speak of, but I found no stone with the Woolsey name upon it. At first I was astonished that there were no markers but when I considered the mode of travel of that period in Kentucky it became less surprising. When Richard, son of Rev. Thomas Woolsey, went into that state, only a small band of white men was huddled on the Ohio river where the city of Cincinnati was afterward incorporated. There were no railroads, steamships or permanent turnpikes, and travelers in Kentucky followed the trails of Indians and buffaloes and forded the streams. Under such unfavorable conditions, the transportation of monuments was not to be considered.

The oldest cemetery I visited was in the country, near land which at an early date had been in possession of the Woolsey family, and I felt sure was the place of interment for their members. This cemetery was on top of a very high and steep cliff and a small church dominated the neglected graves surrounding it. I spent some time here among the stones, some of them lying face down among the thorn bushes, which played havoc with the raiment of our party. The oldest stones looked as if they had been gathered from the creek bottoms and improvised into loving tributes to the ones departed. Other markers may have disappeared entirely in the past century, and most of the graves bore no marks of identification whatsoever.

No doubt dulcet tones from the throat of the old bell swinging in the steeple of this church on the cliff were melody to those below, as they reverberated up and down the slopes inviting the faithful to service on a Sabbath morn, when my father was a lad.

I secured the exact location of the Woolsey land from surveyors' charts in the County Court House, but as my time was limited and the acreage scattered I deferred my visit to it until another time. I doubted anyway if anything would be in evidence which had once belonged to them. Later it occurred to me that the family burial lot might have been upon their own land,

which was the vogue followed by some in pioneer days. If the graves of our early Kentucky ancestors are not discovered we must be reconciled to let them rest with other unnamed ones who formed the first wedge of this republic in the wilderness.

Among the files in the Court House in Pulaski County, Ky. I found the marriage records of my father's parents, Richard F. Woolsey and Arita Osborn, May 3, 1849, and that of his grandparents, George Woolsey and Jane Hall, Sept. 3, 1816.

About my father's grandmother, Jane Hall, of whom he was very fond, I have very little information, but I was told by him that her family originally came from Ireland. Which one of her ancestors first set foot upon these shores I am not prepared to say, though my father might have been able to tell me much of her history.

Among the county records of Pulaski County I found many land transfers, but to reserve space I shall copy only the names and dates:

George Woolsey and wife Jane to John Hall, June 28, 1827.
Jonathan Woolsey to Wesley Woolsey, Jan. 14, 1837.
Wesley Woolsey to Richard Woolsey, Oct. 1939.
Wesley Woolsey to T. Pennington, Oct. 1839.
Richard Woolsey to T. Pennington, Sept. 2, 1848.
John Hall to Richard Woolsey, Sept. 2, 1848.
Richard Woolsey and wife Arita to T. P. Ashley, Oct. 3, 1857.
James Woolsey and wife Barbary to Israel Mayfield, May 20, 1850.
William Woolsey and wife Nancy to Robert Davis, May 18, 1832.
Peter Burkitt, Richard Woolsey, wife Arita to John Hall.
Wm. Hall, Jr., Richard Woolsey, wife Arita, Peter Burkitt, John Hall, Sr., to Samuel Shadoewn July 26, 1853.
William Woolsey to Moses Martin.
Enoch Woolsey to John Owen 1862.

I failed to find any will of the Woolsey family. Whether they had adopted the procedure of letting the personal and real estate descend to heirs in legal line I do not know, or whether all was divided before the death of the owners.

Marriage records of the Woolsey family found in Pulaski County:

Mathew Hall—Nancy Woolsey m. Oct. 12, 1812. Signed by Richard Woolsey.

Thomas Woolsey—Sally Barnes m. April 4, 1812. Signed by Elija Barnes, her father.

George Woolsey—Jane Hall m. Sept. 3, 1816.

Susanna Woolsey—Alex Jones m. Oct. 31, 1807. Signed by Thomas Woolsey, her father.

George Woolsey—Sophia Brown m. Dec. 27, 1851.

William Woolsey—Nancy Turpin m. Sept. 7, 1848.

Eliz. Wolsey—Anderson Vaught m. Oct. 24, 1839. Signed by Jane her mother.

Susan Woolsey—Harrison Lay m. Oct. 20, 1839. Signed by Jane her mother.

Enoch Woolsey—Mary Bryant m. Feb. 24, 1841. Signed by Joseph Bryant.

Richard Woolsey—Arita Osborn m. May 3, 1849.

From these records we glean an idea of the children of the Woolsey family in this county. Other data may be uncovered in the years to come when families lend their private genealogical material, contained in Bibles and other records. I have nothing besides to give an idea of the descendants of Richard, son of Rev. Thomas, other than those in my own line.

On the above records notice that the marriage bonds are signed by Jane Hall Woolsey instead of her husband George. This designates to me that she was a widow at that time, but the exact date of her husband's death owing to the lack of vital statistics can not be vouched for.

I believe the children of Richard Woolsey to be: Joseph, George, Thomas and Nancy, but am not stating this to be a fact, and there may have been others beside those named on the records.

Richard F. Woolsey, b. 1827; m. May 3, 1849, Arita Osborn. Issue:

1 Nancy; m. (1) James Allen, May 12, 1866, in Putnam County, Ind., and went with him to a new home at Leon, Iowa; m. (2) Joseph Hannah and they made their home in Tumwater, Wash. Her death occurred before 1930. Issue of Nancy and her first husband James Allen is the following: 1, James, d. young; 2, Amanda, d. when three years of age; 3, Mary, m. Mr. Mont; 4, Dora, became the wife of Phillip Meek; 5, Ceba, m. John Brower; 6, Minnie, m. Charles Bailey. Nancy Woolsey and her second husband Joseph Hannah were the parents of three children: 1, Audry; 2, William; 3, Robert.

2 George Wood Woolsey. See later.

3 Jack (or John); m. Jane Lillie and they were the parents of four children: 1, William; 2, Albert; 3, Ora; 4, Nellie. William died in infancy. Albert married Hattie Walker, res. Lucas, Iowa, and had the parents of four children: Carl, Ernest, Florence and Vernon. Ora married Vernon Spurrier and resided in Gering, Neb.; issue: Leland and Freda. Nellie married John Drury of Pleasanton, Iowa, and they were the parents of three children: Vivian, Gladys and Betty.

4 Betty; d. in inf.

5 Samuel; m. Arlena Owens. Issue: 1, Edward, m. Anne Vanderpool; 2, May, d. y.; 3, Earl; 4, Elmer; 5, Lawrence; 6, Samuel; all deceased before 1930 with the exception of Edward who was residing at Knoxville, Iowa.

6 Richard, m. Margaret Lillie who d. in 1929. Issue: 1, Ella; 2, Irene; 3, Lucy; 4, Ruth; 5, Bessie; 6, John. Ella married Charles Benckeser and they were the parents of two boys and one girl, res. in Nebraska. Irene married David Smith; issue: four boys and four girls. Lucy married Frank Crom of Des Moines, Iowa, and they were the parents of five children living in 1930. Ruth married Carl Davis; issue: one boy and three girls; in 1930 removed from Iowa to one of the Southern states, accompanied by Ruth's father, Richard Woolsey. Bessie married Fred White and they became the parents of six children. John married Eva Cox; issue, three boys and one girl.

Following is the lineage of George Wood Woolsey: Thomas, Rev. Benjamin, George, Thomas, Richard, Rev. Thomas, Richard, George, Richard F., George Wood.

Robert Woolsey, the stage and screen comedian, who died in 1938 at his Malibu Beach home in California, at the age of 49, and spent much of his youth in Cincinnati, Ohio, was a descendant of some Kentucky branch of the family, which branch of this family I have not yet discovered. His wife was Mignon, daughter of Mrs. Mary Reed. The years of greatest success for Robert Woolsey were while touring the continents between 1930 and 1936.

From *Americans of Royal Descent*, by Browning (page 235) I have taken the name of Martha Montgomery who married Dr. Jeremiah Woolsey of Cincinnati. Their children were Catherine, William, Sarah, Samuel, Daniel and Susan. Dr.

Jeremiah Woolsey was a descendant of George Woolsey (1) the settler, and I believe comes through the Hopewell, N. J., branch of the family.

My father, George Wood Woolsey, was the great grandson of James Osborn of Russell County, Va., through the marriage of his son Wood and Catherine Livingston, who were the parents of Arita Osborn, wife of Richard F. Woolsey (grandson of Richard and his wife Nancy Plumstead and great great grandson of Richard and his wife Sarah Fowler).

James Osborn was one of the trustees of Dickinsonville, Va., in 1798. He owned land at Castle's Woods in 1782, which was four years before this territory was called Russell County. At one time all the territory in the extreme southwestern part of Virginia was included in Washington County, which was formed in 1777 from Fincastle; Fincastle in 1772 from Botetourt; Botetourt in 1770 from Augusta; Augusta in 1745 from Orange; Orange in 1734 from Spotsylvania; Spotsylvania in 1721 from Essex, King William and King and Queen Counties in 1691; New Kent having been organized in 1654 from York, one of the eight original counties formed in 1634.

We notice that the names of the counties changed very rapidly in Virginia in the days before or near the Revolution, so those gathering genealogical data will have to search diligently for records of ancestors who lived in southwest Virginia in those days. Locations which were once included in Washington County may now be located in Russell, Lee, Smythe, Scott or other counties in this region. At one time all the southwest part of Virginia was called Augusta County, which extended from the sea to the Mississippi. All this tends to baffle the genealogist and all one can do is to gather his material as carefully as possible and not be discouraged if he can not find the information just where he thinks it should be located.

From the *History of Southwest Virginia*, I have taken the following condensed item concerning my father's great grandfather, James Osborn:

The first four pioneers of Castle's Woods in Russell County, Virginia, were Castle, Henry Dickinson, Charles Beckley and Simon Ocsher. A very short time afterward, about fifteen others found their way into this beautiful and fertile valley of the Clinch River, among them James Osborn. Here the pioneer's

stock in trade was his dog and rifle. The land was cultivated at this time with the aid of a hoe and some had only a forked limb to delve into that fertile soil. The horses were left to graze on the long grass, with a bell about their necks to identify their whereabouts. Here fish were plentifully bestowed, and buffalo down to the smallest game for their food.

In these primeval surroundings, James Osborn carved out a home for his family. He married a Miss Davidson but I have failed to learn the identity of her parents. There was a family by this name at New River in 1782. Many important records were burned during the Civil War, which makes it more difficult to find much which we desire.

James Osborn served in the Revolutionary War, I.P.D. 79.

After the death of James Osborn his widow married Jonathan Wood.

I have made no effort to locate the ancestors of James Osborn but doubtless all his early history will be published in the years to come. Located on the Clinch river, at the time James Osborn resided in this neighborhood, were Thomas and Stephen Osborn, who owned several hundred acres there. It is likely that they were relatives.

Wood Osborn, son of James Osborn, and grandfather of my father George Wood Woolsey, located in the adjoining county, Scott, where he was a member of the Scott County militia in 1814. Here he lived for some time and January 10, 1835 he and his wife Catherine Livingston partitioned more land here.

Wood Osborn; m. Catherine Livingston. Issue:

Five girls and three boys: 1, Arita; 2, Betsy; 3, Louisa; 4, Nancy; 5, Polly; 6, James; 7, Samuel; 8, Solomon, sometimes called Saul.

In the vicinity of the Osborn homes in Scott County we find many reminders of them. Near the Cumberland mountains, on Stony Creek, is Osborn's Ford, and near the line between Scott and Washington Counties is found Livingston Creek. Near Clintwood the pass over the mountain is named Osborn's Gap, but I have been told it commemorates the name of Jerry Osborn who at one time lived on the Kentucky side of the mountain in that region, and the relationship between James and Jerry Osborn is unknown to me.

Scott is a picturesque county, named for General Winfield Scott, and formed from the territory of Lee, Washington and Russell counties. It contains a natural bridge, four hundred and twenty feet in height, which is about twice as high as the one so much advertised one hundred and twenty-five miles west of Richmond, Va. Beneath this natural bridge Stock Creek flows and over it runs a highway. Also in this county are natural tunnels through the mountains, traversed by railroad tracks.

In this vicinity we first find the families of St. Clair and Shelby, who settled here at an early date. Probably these went later through the Gap and their descendants were the inspiration for Harriet Beecher Stowe's characters in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, a great part of which was written at her home in Cincinnati, Ohio. Isaac Shelby was a witness to the will of my father's great great grandfather, William Todd Livingston.

*Uncle Tom's Cabin* was first issued in serial form in the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper of Washington, D. C., 1851-52. At this time there was great excitement in the North caused by the agitation of the slave question and after a demand made by the public the story was given to them in book form. The *National Era* was first published about 1846-1850 by James Birney in Cincinnati, and here the editor was mobbed by a hostile public and thrown into the Ohio River, after which he located in Washington, D. C. Mr. Birney at one time resided in Kentucky, where he was the master of many negro slaves. He freed them and removed to Cincinnati. In 1840 he was nominated for President by the National Abolition Party.

My father, George Wood Woolsey, was the great great grandson of William Todd Livingston of Washington County, Va., who was the father of Peter and grandfather of Peter's daughter Catherine, who became the wife of Wood Osborn, grandfather of George Wood Woolsey on the maternal side.

I have not undertaken the task of deciphering the early lineage of William Todd Livingston, but it may be established that he derives from some branch of the feudal family of Livingston of New York, the family names in our branch being those of that family. The middle name Todd leads me to suggest some connection between the Todd and Livingston families. His mother might have been a member of the Todd family. I shall leave the identity of his ancestry to future historians. As

I have said previously, this is not a complete history but only the recording for preservation of the records I have found and to establish the continuity of my parents' lineage.

I have found a John Livingston registered in King and Queen County, Va., in 1721, but I know nothing of his connections. In Botetourt County, Va., I found several children of the family of William Livingston being married between the years 1791 and 1803. John Todd was listed among the Revolutionary soldiers from this county. [All locations of the Todd and Livingston families might have been in the same territory. See my previous listing of the division of counties in Virginia and the date when they were disunited.]

In a recent history is the following item which may be of interest to the descendants of William Todd Livingston:

One of the most beautiful places in Scott County is the Livingston Place now owned by the heirs of the late Peter Livingston Jett. It is situated on the North Fork of the Holston near the mouth of Livingston Creek. This tract of land was first occupied by William Todd Livingston, who enjoyed the rather unique distinction of being the first, and for many years the only man in Washington County Virginia to have a double christian name. Upon the death of William Todd Livingston his sons Peter and Henry inherited this estate, including a large number of negro slaves.

The surname of the wife of William Todd Livingston is not known at present, but she was designated Sarah in the will of her husband. In this will, dated October 4, 1776, he leaves his estate to his wife Sarah and his children, William, Peter, Samuel and John.

Executors: John, Peter, Samuel and William Livingston.

Witnesses: Mathew Mayes, John Braselton, Andrew Cown and Isaac Shelby.

By oath of Isaac Shelby, a witness, this will was proven April 21, 1788. Executors William and Peter Livingston gave bond in the sum of one thousand pounds for faithful administration of the said decedent's estate.

Peter Livingston, son of William Todd Livingston, had the following land surveys:

April 11, 1781, 400 acres, North Fork of Holston River.
April 10, 1782, 400 acres, North Fork of Holston River.

April 10, 1782, 240 acres, North Fork of Holston River.
April 10, 1783, 340 acres, North Fork of Holston River.

His brother Samuel owned; August 10, 1781, 200 acres at the head of Little Moccasin.

His brother William owned; April 28, 1786, 700 acres both sides of the Moccasin Creek; 400 acres both sides of the Moccasin Creek.

Besides the above, William Livingston under patent dated Dec. 19, 1787, was given 700 acres in Russell County on both sides of Moccasin Creek.

Peter Livingston is listed among those who served in the Revolution from Washington County, Va. He did not carry a musket but all services are recognized, one as important as another, during the great struggle.

In the Adjutant General's office in Washington, D. C., I noticed among the files the following:

*Photostat* No. 38972 Nov. 23, 1781

Received for John Cain 450 pounds, John Livingston 450 pounds, Peter Livingston 450 pounds, for their services, driving cattle and pack horses for the militia, under the command of Col. William Campbell on the expedition to King's Mountain.
*Signed*, John Lathim.

This seems a very large amount for such services in the day of the Revolution, when many of those who fought were shoeless, so I think this probably includes pasturage and feed.

George Wood Woolsey's great grandmother, wife of Peter Livingston, was kidnapped, with some of the negroes on their place, by a tribe of Cherokees, in the year 1794. They were held captive several days, and made to travel westward, under great hardships, until rescued by members of the Virginia militia, accompanied by Peter Livingston and party. Before the Indians left the home thus desecrated, Mrs. William Todd Livingston was tomahawked and left behind where she died four days later.

To give a more detailed report of this outrage I shall quote from the *History of Southwest Virginia*, by E. Preston Summers:

One bright morning in May 1794, after the sun had risen and the men had gone to the clearings, the women were busy at their wheels and looms, all joyous and jovial amid a fragrance of

flowers and the music of song birds, and not dreaming of disaster, Benge and his painted warriors stealthily approached and surrounded the home of Peter Livingston. When they were first discovered by Mrs. Elizabeth Livingston, wife of Peter Livingston, they were within a short distance of the house. Her attention was attracted by the barking of a dog and seeing them, she fastened the door, took down a rifle and fired among them. After hearing shots, and thinking there might have been men in the house, the Indians went to the kitchens, where they found three children, one white and two colored. They tomahawked them and left them for dead. The white one and one of the colored recovered. After this inhuman act, they went to the home of Mrs. Sarah Livingston, widow of William Todd Livingston close by, and tomahawked her. The latter died four days later.

After taking all the provisions and household articles they desired, they fired the house which was occupied by Mrs. Peter Livingston and she was forced to come out and surrender. Before doing so, she gave her infant to her small daughter, who escaped with it to the home of Mr. Russell. [The location of this home came within the boundaries of Scott County after it was formed in 1815.] An alarm was soon given and a party of men and soldiers, under the command of Capt. Hobbs, made their way to meet them at the base of Cumberland mountain. They surprised Benge, who sprang off like a frightened deer, leaving his captives behind. Captain Hobbs pursued and killed the notorious Benge, who was a half breed Shawnee warrior. With Mrs. Livingston in captivity were Mrs. Susan Livingston, wife of Henry, brother of Peter, and two of their colored men and one colored woman.

The infant sent to the home of a neighbor for safety later became the wife of Solomon Osborn, brother of Wood Osborn, her sister Catherine's husband (grandparents of my father, George Wood Woolsey).

Three years before the occurrence of the above events, in 1791, Elisha Ferris and his family were murdered by Indians on his plantation in the same location. Mr. Ferris was the father of one of William Todd Livingston's daughters-in-law, who was included in the massacre. A marker telling of this event is erected on Route 58 near Gate City, Va., and both of the above incidents were published in the *History of Southwest Virginia.*

I can imagine the grandchildren of Elizabeth and Sarah Livingston, around the fire warming the broad hearth of their Kentucky home on a cold winter night, relating and recalling the experiences of these Virginia heroines. Winter evenings in

those days were not spent around a radio, or at the opera, club or movies. Very few periodicals were found in any home and if they had been available, reading by candle-light or by the flames of the chimney was not conducive to good eyesight.

The following statement was made by Mrs. Elizabeth Livingston, wife of Peter Livingston, and certified April 15, 1794, by A. Campbell, who had many positions of exalted rank:

About ten o'clock in the morning, as I was sitting in my house, the fierceness of the dogs barking alarmed me. I looked out and saw seven Indians approaching the house, armed and painted in a frightful manner. No person was then within but a child of ten years and another two, and my infant. My husband and his brother had just walked down to the barns at some distance in the fields. My sister-in-law Susanna was with the remainder of the children in an adjoining house. Old Mrs. Livingston [widow of William Todd] was in the garden. I immediately shut and fastened the door; they came furiously up, and tried to burst it open, demanding me to open the door, which I refused to do. Then they fired two guns; one ball pierced through the door, but did me no damage. I then thought of my husband's rifle, took it down, but it being double-triggered, I was at a loss; at length I fired through the door, but it not being well aimed I did no execution; however the Indians retired from that place and soon after that an old house adjoining was on fire, and I and my children suffered much from the smoke. I opened the door and an Indian immediately advanced and took me prisoner with two of my children. I then discovered that they had my remaining children in their possession, my sister, Sukey a wench with her child, a negro man of Edward Callihan's and a negro of our own about eight years of age. They were fearful of going into the house I had left to plunder, supposing it had been a man that had shot at them, and was yet within. So our whole clothing and household furniture were consumed in the flames, which I was pleased to see rather than it should be of use to the savages. We were all hurried to a short distance, where the Indians were very busy dividing and putting into packs for each to carry his part of the booty taken. I observed them careless about the children, and most of the Indians being some distance in front, I called in a low voice to my eldest daughter, gave her my youngest child and told them all to run toward neighbor John Russell's.

They with reluctance left me, some times halting, sometimes looking back, I beckoned them to go. Inwardly I felt pangs not to be expressed at our doleful separation. The two Indians in the rear either did not notice this scene, or they were willing the children might run back. . . . . .

That evening the Indians crossed Clinch Mountain and went as far as Copper Creek, distance about eight miles. . . .

April 7, set out early in the morning, crossed Clinch river at McLean's fish dam about 12 o'clock, then steered northwardly toward the head of Stony Creek. There the Indians camped carelessly, had no back spy nor kept sentries out. This day's journey was about twenty miles. . . . . .

April 8, continued in camp until the sun was more than an hour high; then set out slowly, traveled five or six miles and camped near the foot of Powell's mountain. This day Benge, the Indian chief, became more pleasant, and spoke freely to the prisoners. He told them he was about to carry them to the Cherokee towns. That in his route in the wilderness was his brother with other Indians hunting so that he might have provisions when he returned. That at his camp were several white prisoners taken from Kentucky with horses and saddles to carry them to the towns. He made inquiry for several persons on Holston, particularly old General Shelby, and said he would pay him a visit during the ensuing summer, and take away all his negroes. He frequently inquired who had negroes, and threatened he would have all off the North Holston. He said all the Chickamauga towns were for war and would soon be very troublesome to the white folks. This day two of the party were sent by Benge ahead to hunt. . . . . .

April 9, after traveling about five miles which was over Powell's mountain a party of thirteen men under the command of Lieutenant Vincent Hobbs, of the militia of Lee County, met the enemy in front, attacked and killed Benge the first fire, I being at the time some distance in the rear. The Indian who was my guard at first halted on hearing the firing. He then ordered me to run which I performed slowly. He attempted to strike me on the head with a tomahawk, which I defended as well as I could with my arm. By this time two of our people came in view, which encouraged me to struggle all I could. The Indian making an effort at this instant pushed me backward, and I fell over a log, at the same time he aimed a blow at my head, which in part spent its force on me and laid me for dead. The first thing I afterward remembered was my good friends around me, giving me all the assistance in their power for my relief. They told me I was senseless about an hour. . . . .

Mr. I. C. Coley of Gate City Virginia, in his correspondence with me January 1935, stated;

You observe that Mrs. Livingston makes no statement regarding her son Harry being tomahawked, but Attorney General Ayres, who was elected Attorney General of Virginia in 1885, told me that Harry Livingston was living in 1868 when he, Mr.

Ayres, came to Scott County, and that the whole top of his head was bare to the bone from the scalping.

No doubt my father heard these thrilling adventures related often while he was a small boy on his father's land in Pulaski County, Ky., but they apparently made no morbid impression on his mind for throughout his life he retained a very happy disposition. While a small boy, during the sleepy days of school vacation he assisted in the fields, as much as a lad could. In the winter months the children attended classes in the schoolhouse near their home grounds, which was made from logs, and the desks and seats used inside were roughly hewn from trees available in the surrounding woods.

These must have been the days that fostered the happy disposition that remained with my father throughout his life. Though later he assumed the responsibility of rearing a large family while combating the hardships of readjustment in other fields, after his ancestors had been of the land for centuries, it never forsook him.

My father's father, Richard F. Woolsey, died about 1863 at the age of thirty-six. I have found for him no enlistment in the Civil War and have no knowledge of the circumstances that terminated his life while still a young man. After his death the old home in Kentucky was not the same to his widow Arita Osborn, and while Kentucky was suffering from the effects of the war between the North and the South, she with her daughter Nancy and four sons, George, Richard, John and Samuel, left Pulaski County and followed her brother Solomon Osborn to a new home in Indiana. They made this pilgrimage in the year 1863, at the time the big bridge was built across the Ohio at Cincinnati, connecting that city with Covington, Ky.

It seems that many Kentucky families left the state at this time and located in the newer localities of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. Families depending upon slave labor for the production of crops saw in the future no ray of light when the outcome of the struggle was predicted. My grandmother, Arita (Osborn) Woolsey, after entering Indiana made her home on land near Cloverdale, and it was here that she with her small children planted th roots for a new home.

But this home was fated not to be of an enduring nature, and

in a few years she passed away. How much the sorrow of leaving her home in the South, the loss of her husband and other worries contributed to the state of my grandmother's health, I do not know. After her death, her daughter was married to James Allen, May 12, 1866, in Putnam County, and went with him a few years afterward to a new home at Leon, Iowa. After her brothers had grown to manhood, all with the exception of my father, George Wood Woolsey, joined her in that state.

In the meantime, at the age of 16, my father removed to Bainbridge, Ind., where he met my mother, Sarah Nelson. They became engaged and under strong objections from my mother's parents they kept their engagement and at nineteen years of age were married at the home of a friend, without the knowledge or blessing of her father and mother. The Nelsons and Peytons were natives of Bourbon County, Ky., in the blue grass region, and maintained a supercilious attitude to this young orphan without any apparent future. But in after life they found much to love and admire in him, and became fully reconciled to the marriage.

George Wood Woolsey, son of Richard F. Woolsey and his wife Arita Osborn, was born June 24, 1851, in Pulaski County, Ky., and died Feb. 19, 1924, in Danville, Ill. He was married to Sarah Belle Nelson, daughter of Edward and his wife Rebecca Peyton, June 11, 1870, at Bainbridge, Putnam County, Ind., the Rev. J. W. Hanna officiating. Sarah Belle Nelson was born April 25, 1851 near Paris, Bourbon County, Ky., and died Feb. 14, 1917, at Danville, Ill. Both of the above are buried in the Woolsey burial plot in Springhill Cemetery at Danville.

George Wood Woolsey and his wife Sarah Belle Nelson were the parents of seven children, two sons and five daughters:

1 Richard Edward, b. June 20, 1871; d. Sept. 22, 1904.
2 Hester Jane, b. Feb. 2, 1873.
3 Charles Thornton, b. Jan. 21, 1875.
4 Rose Belle, b. Feb. 18, 1877.
5 Ola May, b. Oct. 1, 1880; d. Oct. 25, 1925.
6 Minnie Sota, b. Dec. 8, 1881; d. Sept. 8, 1906.
7 Madge Marie, b. April 18, 1893.

# *Sarah Nelson Woolsey*

My mother, Sarah Nelson Woolsey, was a descendant of John Lacy, *alias* Hedges, who settled in Berkshire, England, about 1530 and registered his family as an ancient one of Cornwall. His will was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Berkshire in 1594. He is the earliest ancestor of the Hedges family whose history I consider authentic.

Some biographical records give Sir Phillip Hedges, of Gloucester and London, born during the reign of the last Lancastrian King, Henry VI of England, as an early ancestor, and other branches of the family claim Sir Charles Hedges, Secretary of State to Queen Anne, as progenitor of the Hedges of Maryland and Bourbon County, Ky. After reading many conflicting statements in regard to this ancestry, I devoted much time to research before arriving at the above conclusion, which was greatly influenced by my correspondence with Sir Algernon Tudor-Craig, 2, King Street, St. James's, London S. W. 1. I quote from his letter under date of February 6, 1935:

Sir Phillip Hedges was a priest, Vicar of St. Mary's church, 1480, and the title of "Sir" was a mark of respect instead of an emblem of Knighthood and no such name is given in the very complete records of Knights of England from the earliest times. I should think it is possible that your family of Hedges comes from William Hedges and wife Rebecca of Rodbourne Cheney, Wiltshire, as he was a younger brother of Robert Hedges of Youghal, County Cork, in Ireland. I have a copy of the will of "Sir" Phillip Hedges translated from the original one written in Latin. This will mentions no descendants and all was left to different churches and "to poor in Hospital of St. Bartholomew, Gloucester, and "to Poor existing in the prison of Gloucester."

Sir Phillip Hedges was buried in the nave of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in Gloucester, in front of the figure of St. John.

During my correspondence with Sir Algernon Tudor-Craig, the following statement was made by him:

Sir Charles Hedges, Secretary of State to Queen Anne, was

my immediate ancestor and I can vouch for every statement in the pedigree concerning him and his descendants, and may say that it is quite impossible that the American Hedges are direct descendants of his, though he had a brother Henry Hedges who died in 1689, leaving three sons and a daughter whose names and subsequent careers are at present unknown. It is quite possible therefore that the American family derived from him, though more likely from William, brother of Robert Hedges of Youghal.

E. Polk Johnson, author of *History of Kentucky*, states that William Hedges of Youghal, Ireland, and Gloucester and London, England, who came to America at an early date and owned land at Wilmington in 1675, under the Duke of York's Rule, was progenitor of the Hedges family of America, that he was the great grandfather of Joseph Hedges, the pioneer of Kentucky. He also states:

The Hedges of Bourbon County, Ky., are of an ancient and honorable English lineage, their landed estates and manorial privileges being situated in Wilts, Berks and Gloucester with London, the seat of the younger sons of enterprise.

The above London information was established by Sir Algernon Tudor-Craig after extensive research to complete his own lineage in the Hedges family. His home is that of the early members of this family and he had ample opportunity to find local history as he had access to files in London and surrounding territory to assist him in his search.

Besides William Hedges, quoted above as the probable ancestor of Joseph Hedges of Frederick County, Md., and his grandson Joseph, pioneer of Bourbon County, Ky., I shall name John Hedges, who was living at "The Cliffs" in Maryland in 1695, Thomas in Maryland in 1680, also William, John, Phillip and Samuel in 1695. Thomas and Joseph Hedges were listed as citizens at Flushing, N. Y., in 1683, and Thomas Hedges of Arundel County, Maryland in 1674. Any of the above could have been the descendants of Henry, brother of Sir Charles Hedges, mentioned by my London correspondent, and ancestor of Joseph Hedges of Frederick County, Md.; having all this in mind I am still of the opinion that the descent is as designated by Sir Algernon Tudor-Craig.

Though some ancestor of Joseph of Frederick County, may at some time have visited America, I believe we should consider

Joseph the founder of our Hedges line in this country. He married both his first and second wives in England and some of his children were born there. If he had been a resident of America, and a son of any of the above, it is not likely that he would have gone back to England for a residence, for so many years.

With regard to the name, Lacy *alias* Hedges, there are several like instances of families adopting an alternative patronymic for various reasons, religious or other. I have no doubt that the name was originally Lacy, and the family came from Cornwall, but no record remains, beyond the statement in the College of Arms in London, which is given under the first Lacy *alias* Hedges.

Which family was that of John Lacy-Hedges has not been determined and I have just begun my investigation of this ancestor prior to the year 1530, with the hope that I may find the ancient history of this family of Lacy. In the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Vol. XVI, published 1910, I note:

> Earl Thomas, son of Edmund, Earl of Lancashire and grandson of Henry III, married the heiress of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and thus obtained the great estates belonging to the de Lacys of Lancashire.

Whether this family was related to him is not known, but the above item will serve as a source to the stream of investigation which may have to be navigated to discover the parentage of the above John Lacy.

What prompted John Lacy to adopt the name of Hedges perhaps will never be known. At that time and several centuries before, hereditary names had become common in Europe, but they were not universal. As late as the beginning of the nineteenth century, a decree compelled Jews in Germany and Austria to add a German surname to the single names which they had previously used. Evidently surnames were not considered of prime importance at this time, as it has been stated that Shakespeare's is to be found in twenty-seven forms. These corruptions of family names tend to baffle both genealogist and etymologist and from this habit many lineages are lost entirely.

John Lacy *alias* Hedges, whose will was proved in 1594, was the father of three sons and a daughter:

1 *William*, b. Nov. 8, 1571; d. Jan. 13, 1645; m. Alice Hoskins, dau. Thomas, Dec. 18, 1593.

2 Richard; bapt. March 5, 1583; m. Prudence Hasell, Sept. 16, 1640.
3 *Henry*; m. Jane, dau. John Holloway and wife Eleanor, dau. of Richard Sylstone of Hucksley Green County Chester.
4 Catherine; bapt. June 16, 1576.

William Hedges and wife Alice Hoskins were the parents of five sons and three daughters:

1 John, b. Feb. 24, 1597.
2 Rev. Thomas, bapt. Oct. 16, 1601.
3 *Robert of Youghal*, b. July 23, 1604; d. Dec. 23, 1670; m. Nov. 25, 1630, Catherine, dau. Edward Wakeman.
4 Martha, bapt. Feb. 12, 1606.
5 Cecelia, bapt. June 11, 1609.
6 Philippa, bapt. Aug. 25, 1612.
7 William, bapt. May 29, 1615; d. Dec. 31, 1645; m. July 20, 1639, Rebecca Hedges of Rodbourne Cheney, b. 1619.
8 Tobit, bapt. Nov. 1, 1618; d. 1645.

Henry Hedges and wife Jane Holloway were the parents of one son and a daughter:

1 *Henry*, buried at Wansborough; m. Margaret, dau. Richard Pleybell.
2 Mary, b. 1621; m. March 24, 1639, Thomas Read, b. 1610.

Henry Hedges and wife Margaret Pleybell were the parents of two sons and one daughter:

1 Sir Charles Hedges, bapt. Jan. 1649; d. June 10, 1714; m. Eleanor, dau. of George Smith.
2 Henry, b. 1651; d. 1689; m. Frances, dau. Francis Swarton, had three sons and one daughter, living in 1689.
3 Jane, bapt. 1653; m. May 1673, Basil Wood, b. Feb. 10, 1650.

Robert Hedges of Youghal and wife Catherine were the parents of two sons and four daughters:

1 *Sir William*, b. Oct. 1, 1632; d. Aug. 5, 1701; m. July 21, 1687, Anne, dau. of Paul Nicoll.
2 Elizabeth, b. Aug. 25, 1631; m. Richard Spilling.
3 Mary, b. Feb. 14, 1634; m. James Sicklemore.
4 Catherine, b. Feb. 5, 1639; d. Aug. 16, 1642.
5 Alice, b. March 3, 1642.

6 Robert, b. April 1637, living in 1687; m. 1st, Dorothy, dau. of John Perot; m. 2nd Elizabeth, Feb. 3, 1676, dau. Thomas Smith.

Sir William Hedges was Governor of Bengal 1682-84; Knighted at Whitehall, March 6, 1687; Sheriff of London 1693.

Sir Charles Hedges was knighted June 4, 1689; Judge of Prerogative Court of Canterbury 1710-14; Privy Councillor and Secretary to Queen Anne 1700-06. His son Charles was Page of Honour to Queen Anne, and other distinguished members of this line were listed on the chart sent to me by Sir Algernon Tudor-Craig, but as I do not consider Sir Charles Hedges our immediate ancestor I shall not copy it.

Daughters of the Hedges family in England were connected by marriage to the families of Sir Cecil Bishop, 7th Baronet of Parham and Sussex, 1st Viscount Bakman, 3rd Earl of Sunderland, Sir Edward Smythe, 3rd Baronet of Hill Hall, Essex, Sir John Shaw, 4th Baronet of Eltham County Kent, High Sheriff of Kent, 1753-54.

The Hedges Coat of Arms, given in *Burke's Encyclopedia of Heraldry of Great Britain*: "Az. three swans' heads erased ar"; Crest: "A swans' head erased Pr."

Joseph Hedges of Gloucester and London, born 1670 and died 1732 at Monocacy Manor, Prince George County, Md., was twice married, first to Mary Fettleplace, January 1, 1708, of Kingswood, Wilts; second to Katherine Tingey, Sept. 8, 1713, of London, England.

By his first marriage Joseph Hedges, grandfather of Joseph Hedges the pioneer of Kentucky, was the father of two sons: (1) Solomon, b. 1710, m. Rebecca Van Meter 1735 at Monocacy Manor, and afterwards removed to Orange County, Va., and settled on the south branch of the Potomac, territory which afterwards fell within the limits of Frederick County when it was created in 1748; (2) Charles, born 1712 in England, d. Dec. 21, 1795, in Frederick County, Md. By his second marriage, Joseph Hedges was the father of seven children, all born in America.

Joseph Hedges and his first wife Mary Fettleplace were the parents of:

1 Solomon, b. 1710.

2 Charles, b. 1712; d. Dec. 21, 1795.

Joseph Hedges and his second wife Katherine Tingey were the parents of seven children:

1, Joshua; 2, Jonas; 3, Joseph; 4, Samuel; 5, Catherine; 6, Ruth; 7, Dorcas.

From *History of the Van Meter Family* I extract the following:

Abraham Van Meter, son of John Van Meter (1) of Berkley, West Virginia, married Ruth Hedges. . . . The Hedges are a family with a history of romantic interest. The American branch is said to have descended from Joseph, son of Sir Charles Hedges, Sec. of State to Queen Anne, who reigned between 1702-1714.

One version has it that Joseph married some "daughter of one hundred Earls," or at least of a higher degree than himself, this estranged her family and friends and finding herself a stranger to her own, desired to leave England, and they fled to America in 1734 [this date can not be correct because the will of Joseph Hedges was probated in Frederick County, Md., in the year 1732], whence their descendants radiate toward all parts of the compass. There was a tradition that at the end of one hundred years an enormous fortune would be divided among surviving heirs. A large number of Hedges Associations were formed but lapsed and nothing came of the fortune.

The following was taken from the *History of Bourbon, Scott Harrison and Nicholas Counties, Kentucky*, by Robert Peters, M. D., published 1882:

Abram Banta born 1805, married 1828 Dorcas Hedges, born July 28, 1806, daughter of James and Annie Forman Hedges, who were heirs in the famous Hedges estate.

Over fifty years ago attorneys visited my mother, Sarah Nelson Woolsey, in regard to a fortune supposed to be held in London for the Hedges heirs in America, and at that time the prospect of inheriting this estate was a paramount topic of conversation in my home and those of relatives in Indiana. This wealth was supposed to be held in trust in London, but there was never a climax to the endeavors of prospective heirs and this inheritance, if it ever existed, has never been distributed.

What might have been a reference to this fortune is to be found in *Index to Next of Kin*, by E. Preston. This list of unclaimed money had been published in London for 150 years

prior to 1890 and included the names of Captain Hedges 52406 and David Hedges 3755.

The records in the *History of the Van Meter Family*, and the above are not the only ones that list the American Hedges as descendants of Joseph, son of Sir Charles Hedges of England, but Sir Charles Hedges had no son by that name. His children were: 1, Charles; 2, George; 3, Henry; 4, William; 5, Eleanor; 6, Margaret; 7, Jane; 8, Elizabeth; 9, Anne.

Hedges names in Maryland are confusing, but on from Joseph, grandfather of Joseph the pioneer of Kentucky, there is no reason for this confusion.

Joseph Hedges, great great great great grandfather of my mother Sarah Nelson Woolsey, first located land in the Marlborough district of Delaware, which was settled by Gloucester people from Marlborough, Bristol and Kingswood. Some claim he was for a time in New Jersey and Chester County, Penn., and later removed to a plantation at Monocacy, Frederick County, Md. Here his land purchases are the first in this county where he reared his family. His son Joseph founded Hedgesville, W. Va., in 1746; Solomon won distinction; Charles, father of Joseph Hedges of Bourbon County, Ky., aided in driving Indian hordes from Maryland and amassed a fortune; and Joshua patented over a thousand acres of land in Virginia in 1743.

The will of the above Joseph Hedges of Monocacy Manor, Prince George County, Md. (which became Frederick County after the division in 1738), was dated Sept. 6, 1732, and filed Nov. 29, 1732. In this will he leaves his son Solomon 258 acres on Monocacy Creek, to his sons Charles and Joshua 200 acres each, to sons Jonas and Joseph at Opechan, 400 acres to be bought by the estate at Opechan and divided equally, to son Samuel 100 acres to be bought by the Executors at Monocacy; to daughters, Ruth, Catherine and Dorcas, and sons Joseph and Samuel, personal estate; to wife and children, residue of the estate; executors, sons Solomon and Charles.

Charles Hedges, son of Joseph and his first wife Mary Fettleplace, of Kingswood, Wilts, was born 1712 in England and died Dec. 21, 1795, in Frederick County, Md., according to records of the German Reformed Church of Frederick City. He was twice married, first to Mary Wood, and second to Isabella ——, about 1768, who died after 1820. He made application in 1759

for Constable in Monocacy Manor, Md. Constable at this early date was considered a more important position than at the present time and the duties were more like those of the leading executive of the vicinity.

The identity of the wives of the above Charles Hedges is at present unknown to me, but no doubt as other genealogists devote time to this history more data concerning Charles and his wives, Mary Wood and Isabella ——, will be found. There is a probability that Mary Wood was from the family of Joseph Wood who was born in Gloucester, England, and came to America and settled in Cecil County, Md., on Bohemia Manor. Joseph Wood was the father of Col. Joseph Wood, founder of Woodboro, Md.

Charles Hedges and his first wife, Mary Wood, were the parents of six sons and two daughters:

1, Jacob; 2, Moses; 3, Joseph; 4, Absalom; 5, Shadrach; 6, Charles; 7, Rachel; 8, Susannah.

Charles Hedges and his second wife, Isabella ——, were the parents of two sons and four daughters:

1, Isaac; 2, Samuel; 3, Ruth; 4, Margaret; 5, Dorcas; 6, Hannah.

Joseph Hedges of Bourbon County, Ky., son of Charles and his first wife Mary Wood, was born in Frederick County, Md., in 1743 and died in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1804. He served in the Revolutionary War from Frederick County, Md., in the Company of Captains Ward and Coomb, Regiment of Foot, Continental Troops, commanded by Col. Oliver Spencer. In *Kentucky Court and Other Records*, by Ardery, published in 1926, are the names of Joseph Hedges, Sr., Joseph Hedges and James Hedges listed among Revolutionary soldiers who died in Bourbon County, Ky.

In 1770 Joseph married Sarah, daughter of John Biggs II, who was born in Frederick County, Md., and died in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1822. The record of their marriage is found at Annapolis, Md.

Joseph Hedges and his wife Sarah Biggs were the parents of six sons and three daughters:

1 John, b. 1771; accumulated a large estate.

2 Charles, b. 1773.
3 Rebecca, b. 1775; m. Samuel McCray, of Middletown, Ky.
4 Joseph, b. 1778.
5 James, b. 1783, of Sharpsburg.
6 Jonas, b. 1785, farmer of Bourbon and Clark Counties.
7 Jemima, b. 1790; m. William Reid, Jan. 14, 1806.
8 Samuel, b. 1792, in Ky.; m. 1st, Lucinda Scott; m. 2nd, Rebecca Moran.
9 Mary, b. 1795; m. Dr. Carney of Ohio.

The Hedges Coat of Arms is registered in *Colonial Families of the United States*, by Mackenzie.

From *Register of Maryland's Heraldic Families*, period 1634-1935, I have taken the following condensed item:

Hedges (Biggs) Registrant; Under the dignity of manorial Rights to Dr. Luke Barbor of Barborton Manor. Landed Gentry, through the lineage of Joseph Hedges of Monocacy, Charles Hedges, son of Joseph of Frederick County Maryland, and Joseph Hedges who married Sarah Biggs and went to Kentucky. This distinguished and historical colonial family had Maryland lineage.

Another descendant of this Maryland family mentioned in this Register was Sallie Joe Hedges (now Mrs. Samuel Green Biggs, address "Bradbourne," 2501 Washington Blvd., Huntington, W. Va.), with reference to the Biggs Register and Members of Colonial Dames of America. Plantations named were "Westham" and "Swansneck." No doubt the latter name was taken from the Coat of Arms belonging to the Hedges family.

The following was also taken from this *Register of Maryland's Heraldic Families*:

Biggs (Hedges) Registrant, through the right of descent from the lineage of Hedges Manorial Rights and Landed Gentry to Ancestry of Distinguished Military Service.

My mother's great great great great grandfather, John Biggs (1) of Worcestershire, England, grandfather of Sarah Biggs, the wife of Joseph Hedges of Bourbon County, Ky., came to America in 1664.

March 12, 1664, Charles II gave his brother James, Duke of York, a patent granting him the territory between the Connecticut and Delaware rivers and all territory between the

Kennebec and St. Croix, with Long Island, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, and an English military and naval expedition, under the command of Col. Richard Nicoll (groom of the bedchamber to the Duke of York, and already appointed Governor of the province about to be seized) was sent out against New Amsterdam, later called New York City. This territory was ruled by the Dutch under the efficient leadership of Stuyvesant, a gallant soldier, who made a desperate defense but had no chance of success at that time against the overwhelming English forces, though New Netherlands was retaken by the Dutch in 1673.

(Followers of this history may note that the early ancestors of my father and mother, George Wood Woolsey, and his wife Sarah Nelson, might have or could have mingled at these early dates, both in England and America, as the population was small both on this continent and in the British Isles and these streams could have converged many times before the ultimate outcome, their marriage in 1870, in Indiana.)

John Biggs was a member of the expedition under Sir Richard Nicoll and evidently remained in the service for some time, as he was an Ensign in 1670 and a Lieutenant in 1687. He died in New York before 1709. He married Sept. 28, 1686, Mary, daughter of George Hall of Somersetshire, England.

Biggs Coat of Arms as registered in *Burke's Encyclopedia of Heraldry of Great Britain*: Biggs (Worcestershire): "Ar. on a fesse betw. three ravens sa. as many annulets of the field."

John Biggs (1) and his wife Mary Hall were the parents of one son and four daughters:

1 John.
2 Dina; m. Aug. 22, 1713, Hendrickus Krom.
3 Mary; m. Nov. 22, 1718, Fred VonVleit.
4 Sarah, bapt. July 31, 1698; m. Dec. 23, 1720, Tennes Cool.
5 Elizabeth, bapt. March 20, 1702; m. March 17, 1725, Benjamin Alger.

George Hall, father of Mary, the wife of John Biggs (1), also came to America with Sir Richard Nicoll's expedition in 1664. He later settled in Ulster County, N. Y., and was sheriff of that county in 1674. His wife was Elizabeth ——, who died in 1676. The surname and history of Elizabeth have not yet come into

my possession, and it may be the task of some future genealogist to connect the threads of her lineage. I have been told that a well known historian of Baltimore, Md., is now engaged in accumulating data for a complete history of the Biggs and Hall families and any one interested in members of these families will be able to secure this in full within a very short time. In the meantime, much of this material can be found at the Maryland Society headquarters and in D.A.R. libraries.

George Hall and wife Elizabeth were the parents of two sons and one daughter:

1, Thomas; 2, George II; 3, Mary, m. Sept. 28, 1686, John Biggs (1).

The Hall Coat of Arms as registered in *Burke's Encyclopedia of Heraldry of Great Britain*: "Hall (Somersetshire): Az. a cher. erm. betw. three chaplets or."

John Biggs II, father of Sarah Biggs who became the wife of Joseph Hedges pioneer of Bourbon County, Ky., was born July 23, 1687, and died in Maryland, Feb. 1761. He married first, about 1702, Eva Brink of Ulster County, N. Y., bapt. May 25, 1690, and died in New Jersey. Eva Brink was of Dutch descent and her ancestry has been traced to 1607 in Holland, but is not in my possession and can not be included in these pages. More items of interest about her will be found in the future Biggs and Hall History. Their children were baptised in Ulster County, N. Y., as listed in *Sylvester's History* of that county.

John Biggs II married secondly Mary Stille, a widow who became the mother of Sarah Biggs, wife of Joseph Hedges, pioneer of Kentucky. It is known that Mary Stille, by her former marriage, had a son James Stille, as he is named a beneficiary in his stepfather's will.

John Biggs II, son of John Biggs I and his wife Mary Hall, was born July 23, 1687; d. Feb. 1761; m. (1) Eva Brink, bapt. May 25, 1690; m. (2) Mary Stille.

John Biggs II and his first wife Eva Brink were the parents of two sons and four daughters:

1, Benjamin; 2, William; 3, Elizabeth; 4, Hendricka; 5, Mary; 6, Catherine.

JOHN BIGGS II and his second wife MARY STILLE were the parents of one daughter, SARAH, who married Joseph Hedges.

The will of John Biggs II, probated in Frederick County, Md., Feb. 21, 1761, names two sons and five daughters. This will is quite long but I shall mention here the most important part of it:

I give and bequeath to my sons, Benjamin Biggs, William Biggs and to my daughters Elizabeth Pitinger, Hendricka Barton, Mary Doddridge and Catherine Julian the tract of land and plantation whereon I now live being a part of Monocacy Manor, allowing my wife the house and plantation one year after my decease.

I give and bequeath to my sons Benjamin Biggs and William Biggs all my wearing apparel and my three guns and three pistols, and three swords.

I give and bequeath to my wife Mary Biggs, two lots lying in Frederick town and one tract of land called Good Luck until my daughter Sarah Biggs arrive at sixteen years of age, and then only half of the foresaid lots and tract of land during her life.

I give and bequeath unto my daughter Sarah and her heirs and assigns forever when she shall arrive at sixteen years of age the aforesaid lots in Fredericktown and the aforesaid tract of land, allowing my wife Mary one half during her life but if my daughter should die before she arrives at sixteen years of age or leaves lawful issue, that then the aforesaid two lots and the aforesaid tract of land after my wife's decease be sold and the arising thereon be equally divided among my children, namely, Benjamin Biggs, William Biggs, Elizabeth Pitinger, Hendricka Barton, Mary Doddridge, and Catherine Julian.

I give and bequeath to my wife Mary, one peuter tankard, and large peuter dish and three small ditto. One peuter basin, seven peuter plates, two horses, three mares, three milch cows, and all other cow kind excepting one, and also all the winter grain threshed and unthreshed and also all the grain in the ground and also all the Indian corn and oats and also one of my pots and two iron pots, one potrack, one plow, all my swine young and old and all my sheep and also one feather and two chaff beds, bedclothes belonging to beds, bedsteads and also flax both dressed, and also part of the hemp, and one side saddle and bridle and six year old cask and one cider mill in consideration of my wife's paying all the debts I have, that have been contracted within nine years past as also my burial charges and paying my daughter when she arrives at the age of sixteen years the sum of 20 pounds current money.

I give to James Stille, my wife's son before I married her, one bay mare, three years old this coming summer.

I give all the remainder of my personal estate to be equally divided among my children namely, Benjamin Biggs, William Biggs, Elizabeth Pitinger, Hendricka Barton, Mary Doddridge and Catherine Julian, and lastly do I constitute and appoint my well beloved wife Mary Biggs and my truly friend Stephen Ramsburg to be my executors of this my last will and testament revoking all other and former wills by me before this time made, ratifying this and no other to be my last will and testament.

John Biggs II left his home in New Jersey in 1735 and where he made his home for the next six years I have been unable to disclose. He arrived before 1741, in Maryland where we find his lease of land at Monocacy Manor dated Aug. 23, 1741. Some historians have claimed that he might have been in St. Mary's County, Md., and if he were I can readily see why he did not remain. It was a sandy wilderness and all that one could raise was tobacco, and negroes. He spent the remainder of his life at his home in Maryland and is buried on a hillside overlooking the Monocacy River, on Biggs land where the family interred their dead from 1761 to 1883, when this land passed from the control of the Biggs family.

Benjamin, son of John Biggs II, was born in 1723, and his brother William in 1725. The birth dates of the remaining children I have not seen recorded, but we know that his daughter Sarah was under sixteen years of age at the time her father's will was probated, in 1761. Benjamin, the eldest son, left Maryland in 1769 after selling all his land, and went to West Liberty, W. Va., from where he was a Captain in the Revolutionary War.

Zachariah Biggs, a surveyor, helped lay out Zanesville, Ohio, in 1840, his brother Thomas was scalped and killed by Indians, and William Biggs was an Indian fighter with the Clark expedition; the above all descendants of John Biggs II.

I have no record of the death of Mary Stille, wife of John Biggs II, and cannot say if it occurred in Maryland or whether she accompanied her daughter, Sarah Biggs Hedges, to Kentucky and died there.

Sarah Biggs Hedges was a happy miss while living on her father's Maryland plantation, before the Revolution. Being the youngest of the seven Biggs children, she doubtless received much attention and many favors from them. She was an accomplished horsewoman and her daily canter through the

countryside surrounding Fredericktown was an exhilarating experience. She could have no thought of want, in that world of hers, as she sped past her father's fields of ripening corn, oats and hemp, and meadows where horses, sheep and cattle browsed through languid summer days.

Sarah Biggs' home was in territory which was the stage for many historic dramas, and I am wondering how often she directed her horse toward these regions. An interesting drive would have been to the battlefields of South Mountain and Monocacy, where Washington joined forces with Braddock before setting out against the French. I also wonder if she had a premonition of that condition which in the next century would inspire Whittier to write:

> Up rose old Barbara Frietchie then,
> Bowed with her fourscore years and ten;
> Bravest of all in Frederick town,
> She took up the flag the men hauled down;
> In her attic window the staff she set,
> To show that one heart was loyal yet.

Early in 1792 Sarah Biggs, with her husband Joseph Hedges and their seven children (two afterward being born in Kentucky), left their desirable home at Monocacy Manor, in Frederick County, and sought a new one in territory which became the state of Kentucky the year of their immigration.

Sept. 1, 1791, Joseph Hedges obtained patents for Hedges Silence, Hedges Range, Shintaler Gut, and resurveyed Flemings Purchase and Pilgrims Harbour, for purchasers, and early in the year 1792 he began the long and tedious journey to Kentucky, accompanied by his family and slaves, his brother Shadrach, his sister, and several Maryland families. About twelve miles above Wheeling they visited Joseph's brother Charles, who had settled at Beech Bottom Fort in Ohio County, Va., in 1776, and while sojourning, Joseph and his party constructed flat boats to complete their journey down the "River of Beautiful Waters" and took their wagons apart to carry them.

Before reaching Wheeling, Shadrach Hedges had been wounded by the arrow of an Indian, and after some delay he returned with his sister to the old home in Maryland; evidently remained in Frederick County, Md., for some time as he was listed among the voters there in 1796.

Joseph Hedges and his party drifted down to Limestone, now called Maysville, Ky., through the rushing waters of the Ohio for three hundred and nine miles below Wheeling. This must have been a cold and tedious trip on flat boats, for the journey was made in February or March, since we know Joseph made a purchase of land in Kentucky in March after his arrival. His wish was to arrive in time for planting crops for the ensuing year. Under these conditions, I can imagine the relief of Joseph and his party when they set foot upon the ground at what is now Maysville, Ky.

Captain John Hedges, and Captain Thomas Young as chain-carrier, both afterwards officers in the Revolutionary Army in Virginia, were the earliest surveying party in northeast Kentucky. In 1773 they surveyed a tract of land, built a cabin and cleared a small piece of ground on the bank of the Ohio River, about five miles below Augusta and just below the mouth of Locust Creek, where Maysville is now located. Capt. Hedges gave the name of Limestone to this settlement on account of the lime deposits surrounding it. Afterwards, about 1779-1780, John Hedges was given a certificate for this 1000 acres of land on the Ohio River, where he owned another 200 acres. Surveyors at this time were very much appreciated, and also very scarce. It will be remembered that George Washington followed this profession before entering into his duties of the Revolution.

The number of boats which were in the caravan of Joseph Hedges is unknown, but there must have been many as his family was large and accommodations had to be considered for his slaves and household, farming effects, stock, and supplies to serve them all until a harvest could be taken from the Kentucky soil.

While sojourning at Beech Bottom Fort, the hearts of the party must have been heavy if rumors reached them of the conditions they might encounter. Three years before, in the year 1789, men were near starvation further down the river at Losantville, which later became Cincinnati, Queen City of the West. The stock had given out at all stations up the river, and though starving for the lack of corn their small store must be preserved for seeding the ground for a new crop in the spring. This was a test for men's souls. From the endless forests and deep snows beyond, the winter's wind howled down from the

north and whistled over the partly completed Fort Washington. At this time Cincinnati comprised a small garrison, a haven for men of the wilderness, and a few log cabins which sheltered the few brave and hardy pioneers huddled upon the bank of the Ohio River, where today we find the pier for Billy Bryant's Showboat.

It was weary work, on a swollen river, with ice floes crunching against their sturdy boats, as Joseph and his party made their way into the wilderness.

At Limestone, Conestoga wagons were assembled for the trip over the remainder of the journey, and in those huge wagons, with flapping white roofs, were stored many family relics, which through long association were too valuable to be left behind, though of little use in the rough home which would be theirs for some time.

The year of Joseph's arrival in this territory was that of the admittance of Kentucky into the Union as a state, and about twelve years after the first white man, Daniel Boone, had settled for a permanent home within its boundaries.

A few miles northeast of the present city of Lexington, at Bryan Station, founded in 1779, was staged the famous siege of August 15, 1782, when heroic women carried water while hordes of savages surrounded the station.

In 1784, near the close of the Revolutionary War, the Trimble family (Mrs. Trimble being Jane, daughter of James and Peggy Allen of Augusta County, Va.) located on land west of Lexington which was owned by the Allen family.

John Allen, eldest brother of James, was in the Virginia regiment that marched under General Washington in 1758 against the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne, later Fort Pitt. He was killed in the battle called Grant's Defeat. The younger brother, Hugh Allen, fell at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, later Point Pleasant.

After twenty-one years residence near Lexington, the Trimble family emigrated to Ohio and settled near Hillsboro. James and wife Jane were the parents of Governor Trimble of Ohio, also of Allen Trimble who was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts for Highland County, and in 1811 married Miss Rachel Woodrow, a relative of the ancestor of President Woodrow Wilson.

I give this brief biography of the Trimble and Allen families, because they were the ancestors of Charles Nelson Lane, grandson of George Wood Woolsey and his wife Sarah Nelson, and son of Willard Clarke Lane and his wife Ola (Woolsey) Lane, both now deceased.

Joseph Hedges led his family across the country to the territory which later became Paris, just north of Lexington. Deer, bear and buffalo were plentiful and the members of his family became familiar with them in their native haunts. Joseph's party escaped the horrors of the scalping knife and the greater horror of being taken into captivity by the savages. He was not greeted by that velvety softness of the bluegrass which would have been had the pilgrimage been made later in the year, but he probably made a mental calculation of prancing thoroughbreds when his eyes swept the extent of his domain.

All members of his family were lovers of fine horses. His wife Sarah was an accomplished horsewoman, as were many of her descendants. I still recall tales of my great aunt, Eliza Peyton (Mrs. James Williamson), granddaughter of Sarah Biggs Hedges. She too was an accomplished horsewoman, and while young a person endowed with a great deal of pride. Apparently she ignored my mother, a child with a dirty face playing in the soil, as she breezed by on a prancing horse, with habit flying in the wind, and this occurrence made an indelible impress upon her childish mind.

While camping, Joseph and his party may have had difficulty in securing dry fragments, to be ignited by steel or flint, to provide a fire the first necessity for food and comfort. Or was Joseph better provided than the ordinary traveler in this new country? Perhaps so; at least he was accompanied by slaves responsible for the manual labor.

When Joseph Hedges made his way into the beautiful land of bluegrass, Indian and buffalo paths marked the line for his lumbering Conestogas to follow and doubtless those with him were relieved when the caravan was halted and tents pitched. These tents were also the only shelter the family possessed against the elements, for the two weeks while they were erecting their substantial and comfortable log house, of a story and a half. The next undertaking was planting their first crop upon Kentucky soil. But Joseph's farming venture the first year was

not encouraging, nor for succeeding years. The energy expended in clearing in a new country and adapting himself to unusual conditions undermined his constitution, gradually his health failed and he became an old man while still in his prime. In 1804 at the age of sixty-one he passed away, and was borne to his grave in a locust grove within sight of his home.

Joseph's wife, Sarah Biggs Hedges, remained at the old home until her death in 1822. With her during the years of her widowhood was her loyal son John, who at her death had her laid by the side of her husband in the locust grove on their home land.

E. Polk Johnson, historian, describes Sarah Biggs Hedges: "Of gentle birth, and striking appearance. Among her personal accomplishments that of being a thorough horsewoman and an excellent judge of the qualities constituting fine horses." He says of Samuel, her son (brother of Rebecca, great great grandmother of my mother, Sarah (Nelson) Woolsey):

Samuel Hedges was a Whig. He lived through the period of events decisive in the history of the United States—the war of 1812, 1840 and 1861. In the latter, he felt for his beloved southland, in defence of which his son, Lieutenant Joseph Hedges, was fighting, although he always contended that the north, with its overwhelming numbers, would be victorious. During the war between the states, he occupied the unique position of entertaining "the blue and gray" the same night. The recipients of his hospitality were several Yankee officers, heavily armed and hunting rebels, who stopped for shelter early one night and were assigned an apartment upstairs, and a poor, half-starved and half-frozen wandering rebel scout who presented himself later. After dining he threw himself, blanketed, upon the floor in the light of the cheerful hearth to spend the night. His host watched, that he might sleep undisturbed, and aroused him at an early hour to breakfast and be on his way before the other guests had left their rooms on the floor above. Samuel Hedges died in 1874 at his residence on Cane Ridge, at the age of eighty-two years.

Much more of the history of the Hedges of Bourbon County, Ky., can be found in the volume written by Johnson.

Some descendants of Joseph Hedges and wife Sarah Biggs were living in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1927. Members of this family built a station in Clark County, Ky., and called it Hedges Station. Seven members of the Hedges of West Virginia were in the Revolution.

In *The History of Kentucky,* by Collins, I read the following:

In Bourbon County, Kentucky, there was once an Indian population. In proof of this the vestiges of a large Indian town are still perceptible near where Pretty-Run empties into Strodes Creek, on the farm of Peter Hedges.

Rebecca Hedges, third child and first daughter of Joseph and Sarah, was born in Frederick County, Md., March 3, 1775, and died April 29, 1853, in Putnam County, Ind. She became the wife of Samuel McCray, April 2, 1795, of Middletown, Ky., located less than ten miles southeast of Paris. This marriage record can be found in the files in the Court House at Paris, Bourbon County, Ky.

From a family Bible in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Hattie Thomas, daughter of William McCray of Putnam County, Ind., I have taken Samuel McCray's birth date, listed January 1775, and date of death, Sept. 11, 1862. He and his wife Rebecca Hedges are buried at Brick Chapel Cemetery, located five miles north of Greencastle, Ind., which is considered the most beautiful and best cared-for cemetery in Putnam County. Here is the resting place of many pioneers of Kentucky and Indiana.

During a recent visit to this spot, I searched for graves of members of the Hedges and McCray families, and behind the old chapel, I discovered those of William and Fleming, sons of Samuel and Rebecca (Hedges) McCray, and that of William's wife Nancy. The stone of William McCray gives the date of birth as March 27, 1818, and death July 20, 1909. The inscription on the stone of his wife Nancy states that her death occurred January 26, 1878, at the age of fifty-one years ten months and twenty-four days. This cemetery is in a beautiful location and substantiates the description given of it in the *History of Putnam County.* It is situated on the paved highway extending north from Greencastle, the county seat and home of Depauw University, on high ground with declivities on the north, east and south, and is a peaceful resting-spot for our early ancestors, Samuel and Rebecca McCray and their children.

Samuel McCray was a pioneer of Bourbon County, Ky. I have no record of the time of his emigration to the new state of Indiana, which relinquished the right of territory in the year

1816, but doubtless after 1825 as his daughter, my mother's grandmother, Sarah McCray, was married in Bourbon County in 1825, and this doubtless was her home as very little unnecessary traveling was done over a century ago, especially by unchaperoned females.

The McCrays have been holding family reunions in Indiana for forty-five years, and I have a copy of their program for the second reunion, held August 9, 1894, on the grounds of Frank Hall, just north of Brick Chapel, which lists the following members of the family who attended: Fleming and William, sons of Samuel and Rebecca (Hedges) McCray, John and Stephen McCray, Moses, son of Joseph Fort, and wife Mary, daughter of Moses McCray of Hancock County, Samuel Colliver, grandson of Phineas McCray; Joseph Moler of Putnam County, Luther McCray, Hon. Frank McCray and wife; William, Samuel and Lydia McCray, Mrs. Lydia (McCray) Jones, Oliver P. Royster, all of Marion County, Ind.; James Bryan and family, William McCray and Mrs. Patrick of Bourbon County, Ky., William Call and sister, Mrs. Mollie Jones of Carpentersville. Hon. Frank McCray of Indianapolis had charge of the program for the day.

Sons of Samuel Colliver, member of the state legislature of Indiana in 1864, were Dr. Colliver of Roachdale, Presley of Greencastle and William of Bainbridge, Ind. William Colliver's daughter became the wife of Dan Darnell, clerk of Putnam County.

In 1898 the McCray reunion was held at Harlan's Grove, Wilkinson, Ind. Robert McCray was president of the association at this time, and John L. Reeves, Secy. About 1931 I attended the reunion of this family at Riverside Park, Indianapolis, Ind., hoping to secure valuable family data.

Samuel McCray and his wife Rebecca Hedges were the parents of 10 children, 9 of which are listed in the McCray family Bible:

1 Sarah, b. May 3, 1798; m. Abner Peyton June 4, 1825.
2 John, b. May 25, 1800.
3 Mary or Polly, b. June 14, 1802; m. John Call.
4 Levi, b. Sept. 1, 1804.
5 Jemima, b. Oct. 25, 1806.
6 Henry, b. Oct. 29, 1808.

7 James, b. Nov. 1810.
8 Fleming, b. Nov. 8, 1812; d. 1873; m. Sept. 1, 1842, Mary Howlett, b. July 27, 1824, d. July 1880.
9 Fanny, b. March 28, 1814; m. James Chamberlain and lived on Mooresville Road, near Indianapolis.
10 William, b. March 27, 1818; name not listed in the family Bible, but taken from another record. William McCray came to Putnam County in 1837, where he died July 20, 1909. His wife Nancy Wood was born in Virginia, about 1821, and died in Putnam County, Ind., Jan. 26, 1878.

Fleming McCray came to Putnam County in the spring of 1840 and settled in Monroe township, where he owned 356 acres of land and devoted his time to farming and stock-raising. He married Sept. 1, 1842, Mary, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Thompkins) Howlett, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Montgomery County, Ky. Mrs. McCray was born July 27, 1824, in Monroe township.

George W. Howlett (d. August 1873) and his wife Elizabeth (d. 1880) were the parents of three children, Mrs. Nancy Reeves, Mrs. Elizabeth Bundrum and Mrs. Mary McCray.

The Howlett family emigrated to Putnam County in 1822. At this early date in Indiana roads were blazed through the woods and men had to travel a great distance for milling, carrying the grain on horses with pack-saddles. Mr. Howlett was the first settler north of Greencastle, where wild animals roamed in great numbers. Indians helped raise his house, which was constructed of round logs with puncheon floors and clapboard roof.

The ancestry of Samuel McCray, who married Rebecca Hedges in 1795, has not been established to my satisfaction. Some claim descent from William McCrea, who was born in Scotland in 1688, came to America at an early date and settled in Delaware. This William McCrea was the father of Rev. James McCrea, a minister at Lamington, N. J. (born 1710, died May 10, 1769, married in 1745 Mary Graham, who died Sept. 17, 1753), and was the father of seven children: John, Samuel, James, Stephen, Mary, Jane and William who died early in life.

Jane McCrea was murdered by Indians near Fort Edward in 1777, and the Jane McCrea chapter of D.A.R. at Fort Edward is named for this heroine of the Revolution. Rev. James Mc-

Crea's son John was appointed Colonel in the Revolutionary forces in 1775, and his brother Stephen served as a surgeon. The other brothers, James and Samuel, were listed as privates.

Samuel McCrea (1749-1809) resided in New Jersey where he married Margaret Sloan (1751-1841). They were the parents of nine children: Phineas, Shobet, Martin, John, William, Samuel, Katherine, Margaret and Precilla. Samuel and his wife Margaret remained in New Jersey until their family was nearly grown when they removed to Albany, N. Y., where Samuel's brothers had preceded him. Some of the children of Samuel and Margaret went with them to New York and the others went to Pennsylvania where they settled in Berks County. In 1790 they went to Lexington, Ky., where the spelling of the name is McCray instead of McCrea.

Whether the historian who recorded the above took the very authentic history of the McCrea family and attached that of the McCray to Samuel, son of Rev. James, I am not prepared to state, but the children he lists above are very similar to those other members of our family claim as belonging to our Samuel McCray.

The oldest son Phineas married in 1790 Sarah Jane, a near relative of Richard Peters, and removed to Lexington, Ky., where the spelling of the name was supposed to be changed. Nine years later Phineas McCray and his family emigrated to a new home in Butler County, Ohio, and in 1814 he bought land in Fayette County, Ind., where he made his home for the remainder of his life. He and his wife Sarah are buried at the Village Creek cemetery, located near Connersville, Ind.

Hon. Frank McCray, great grandson of Phineas and an attorney of Indianapolis, State Senator for four years, Judge of Criminal Court four years, and Indiana Chairman of the League of Nations, stated in his letter to me, dated January 20, 1934:

Our name has always been McCray and the family first came to Rhode Island, later emigrating to Virginia and then to Berks county, Pennsylvania, where they lived near Easton. Samuel was the father of Phineas and brother of John. Samuel and John both served in the Revolution from Pennsylvania.

After a great deal of investigation, I am inclined to believe that Hon. Franklin McCray has the proper solution to the riddle of his ancestry. I believe that the name has always been McCray and the similarity of surname and Christian names has been

puzzling to some genealogists. Besides, Berks County, Penn., which was the home of our family, was on the border between Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the latter state being the home of Rev. James McCrea. Whether one history began where the other ended and the children were conveniently joined as one family, I can not say. But as to Samuel McCray and his children Phineas, Shobet, Martin, John, William, Samuel, Katherine, Margaret and Precilla, there need be no confusion.

In defense of these historians, however, I must state that at the reunion of the McCray family in Indianapolis in 1931, I saw an old deed in which the name of Phineas McCray was spelled McCrea. This deed was in the possession of John McCray, grandson of Phineas, whose home was in College Corner, Ohio.

Martin McCray was the great grandfather of Warren McCray, who became Governor of Indiana in 1921, and resigned April 1924 after he was convicted of using the mails to defraud, in misrepresenting his holdings to banks from which he sought loans. He was sentenced and spent three years in the Atlanta Penitentiary before he received a full pardon from President Hoover in 1930. A millionaire grain-dealer, stockman and banker when he took office, he lost heavily in the collapse of farm values in 1923. His home was at Orchard Lake Farm, a 2640-acre livestock farm near Kentland, Ind. He was a breeder of Hereford cattle and shipped them to all parts of the world. His wife was Ella M. Ade, sister of George Ade, Indiana author. He was born near Kentland, Feb. 4, 1865.

When rumors of his financial difficulties became persistent, a group of friends formed a pool of $350,000 to aid Governor McCray in replacing alleged worthless paper, and repaying $155,000 which had been taken from funds of the Indiana Board of Agriculture. After his release from prison, he attended the 1931 session of the Indiana Legislature, where he appeared on the rostrums of both the House and Senate and was greeted with cheers. He died in December 1938.

In the records of Pennsylvania, I have found both McCray and McCrea. In Pennsylvania Archives, Series 6th, Vol. XV, page 1381, the lists of privates in the Revolution include Arthur, Charles, Edward, James, John, Michal, Phineas, Robert, Thomas and Michael McCray, and also fifteen by the name of McCrea.

But I am leaving all the clues I have to other genealogists who may wish to solve the lineage of the McCray family prior to 1750. I am more concerned now with arranging what information I have, for use in further research. The early ancestry of Samuel McCray, who married Rebecca Hedges in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1795, I shall reserve for verification.

I have established no absolute proof, but I sincerely believe that Samuel McCray was the son of James who made entry for 8000 acres of land (March 19, 1785 and April 10, 1785) in Fayette County, Ky. (doubtless Bourbon County after it was taken from Fayette in 1785). The northern part of Fayette was afterwards named Bourbon, and at one time extended to the Ohio River. Washington County was in Bourbon in 1785, and Mason County at one time was a part of Bourbon.

That Samuel was the son of James McCray was substantiated by a very able genealogist of Beverly Hills Calif., who gave me valuable information on many families who had resided in Kentucky, her native state.

I believe that Samuel, James and Phineas McCray came from Berks County, Penn.; James first, with his young son Samuel, later to be followed by his nephew Phineas.

The following records I shall register here for those who wish to have them for reference:

Taken from Vol. XXIII, 3rd series, Pennsylvania Archives:

James McCray private, Capt. John Reeds Co. Eight Battalion of Cumberland Co. Militia, Col. Abraham Smith, 1778. [Could this be the James McCray who owned 300 acres of land in Cumberland County, August 1766? and could he be the father of Samuel McCray who married Rebecca Hedges?]

James McCray private, under Jacob Stake, Captain in 10th Regiment of Foot, commended by Col. Richard Humpton, June, July, August 1780.

Samuel and Phineas McCray were in Capt. Andrew Ferley's Company, 1781-82-83.

Miscellaneous records picked up which may be beneficial to persons interested in lines other than my own:

William McCray, no doubt brother of Samuel who married Rebecca Hedges, was married 11-22-1793 in Bourbon County, Ky.

Elizabeth McCray, probably a sister of Samuel, married 1792, John Donaldson of Bourbon County.

Polly McCray, daughter of Samuel, married Sept. 21, 1819, John Call, bondsman, Samuel McCray.

John McCray, perhaps son of Samuel, married Oct. 27, 1819, Mary David, bondsman, Jacob David, brother.

Taken from Davidson Bible Records, Kentucky:

Sarah McCray born Dec. 25, 1780.

Mary McCray born May 22, 1783.

Joseph McCray born August 23, 1785.

[The above might have been younger brothers and sisters of Samuel, who married Rebecca Hedges, but I am not familiar with their identity.]

Sarah (b. May 3, 1798; d. Nov. 14, 1879), eldest daughter of Samuel McCray and his wife Rebecca, was married June 4, 1825, to Abner Peyton (b. March 28, 1802; d. June 29, 1873), of Bourbon County, Ky., and the record of their marriage is in the files in the Court House at Paris. Abner and family afterwards removed to Putnam County, Ind., where both are buried in the Cemetery at Roachdale, Ind. They settled near Elberle, Ind., and in later life made their home with their daughter Eliza, wife of James Williamson of Roachdale and Carpentersville, Ind.

Mr. Williamson died June 7, 1918, and the death of his wife occurred several years later at the home of their only child, Charles, in Indianapolis, where for many years he was president of the Indianapolis Casket Company. James Williamson and his wife Eliza Peyton are buried in the cemetery at Roachdale.

Abner Peyton and wife Sarah McCray were the parents of one son and three daughters:

1 William, d. in inf.
2 Margaret; m. —— Nance, at one time resided in South Greenfield, Mo.
3 Eliza; m. James Williamson, lived at Roachdale, Ind.
4 Rebecca; m. Edward Nelson in Bourbon County, Ky., and were the parents of my mother, Sarah (Nelson) Woolsey.

The Christian name of the father of Abner Peyton, on account of carelessness, and the scarcity of early Bourbon County history, has not been preserved. The census of Virginia and Kentucky, with that of four other states, was destroyed in the War of 1812, and I have not been able to find any Bible record or will listed which might lead to this information. For lack of this data

also I hold myself somewhat responsible. Forty years ago I often visited my mother's aunt, Eliza Peyton Williamson, and I can excuse myself only on account of youth, and greater interest in the events of the time than those of the past, as from her a complete history of her Peyton lineage could have been secured, and consequently that of my mother.

The earliest Peyton family data I have is the record of his birth and his death, found among the possessions of his daughter, Eliza Peyton Williamson, whose records also confirmed the birth and death dates of Sarah McCray.

At the time of the birth of Abner Peyton in 1802, there were two or three Peyton families having land recorded in the vicinity of Paris, Bourbon County, Ky. These families were relatives, descendants of Major Robert Peyton, who came to Virginia in 1679 and made his home in Gloucester County. Major Peyton was born in 1640 and died in 1694. His descent is given in the following:

Descendants of Magna Charta Barons: Frances Hassylden, married Sir Robert Peyton of Iselham, died in 1550; had Robert Peyton of Iselham, Cambridgeshire, 1523-1590; who had Sir John Peyton, Knt., Bart., and M.P. of Iselham 1616; who had Sir Edward Peyton, Knt., Bart. of Iselham, 1578-1656; who had Thomas Peyton of Wicken and Rougham, Norfolk, 1616-1687; who had Major Robert Peyton of Gloucester County, Virginia.

William Peyton, son of Robert, born in Gloucester County, Virginia, and no doubt grandson of Major Robert Peyton, died in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1792, at the age of 74 years. He owned 1800 acres of land in Fayette County, granted to him. [Bourbon later was taken from Fayette.]

The above item was taken from *Virginia Genealogies*, by Haden, printed in 1843, a rare book with a limited edition, but there was a copyright issued in 1885, and a reprint made in 1891. This volume contains the genealogies of several old Virginia families, including that of Peyton, the latter covering over 150 pages, and giving various branches in England from the first member, Reginald de Peyton of Peyton Hall, Boxford, who died in 1136, to Major Robert of Virginia and his descendants, who emigrated to the "wilderness of Kentucky." I shall quote again from this volume; but now give more of the history of this family

as taken from *New England Historical and Genealogical Register,"* Vol. XXXV, published in 1881:

The Peyton family is of high antiquity in the mother country according to Du Moulin, Camden and other antiquarians and historians. The founder was William de Malet, one of the Barons who accompanied William I to the conquest of England, and obtained from that monarch many grants of manors and lordships as a recompense for his services. Among these lordships were Sibton and Peyton Halls in Norfolk, from the latter of which a junior branch of the de Malets assumed the surname of Peyton in accordance with the usage of the times.

The name is also one of the earliest connected with the colonization of Virginia. Sir Henry Peyton, who was knighted by James I and was gentleman of the Privy Chamber of Prince Henry in 1610 was a member of the London Company to whom King James granted a charter May 23, 1609 "to deduce a colony and make habitation and plantation in that part of America called Virginia."

Sir Henry Peyton was the fourth son of the Right Hon. Thomas Peyton M. P. of Dunwich 1557, by his wife Lady Cicella Bouchier, daughter of John, second Earl of Bath. He married Lady Mary, daughter of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, but it does not appear that he ever visited Virginia or left descendants. His nephew, John Peyton, son of his brother Robert is supposed to have been first of the family who undertook the voyage to Virginia. His children were: Henry of Westmoreland County and Col. Valentine of Nominy. Descendants of these two sons scattered through Virginia, South and West. An accurate list of their offspring cannot be furnished but it is hoped it will be forthcoming at no distant day.

The above is quite a lengthy quotation, but it gives a very comprehensive idea of the lineage of the Peyton family of Virginia and Kentucky, which very early was acquiring great tracts of land in the territory of Kentucky.

Timothy Peyton, or Sir Timothy as he demanded that his associates call him, son of Col. Henry, and brother of Valentine who was killed at Charleston in 1781, left his home in Virginia and emigrated to the "wilderness of Kentucky" quite early. He was a member of the Virginia Legislature from Kentucky and was considered quite a character; greatly beloved by the members of his family that were left behind in Virginia.

He loved the wilderness, and here his great nature found the

space it demanded, but he forfeited his life to the wild's great danger, the Indian. One night as he was hastening home through one of the trails the savages knew he must traverse, they stretched across his path wild grape vines, which in the dark were unobserved, and Timothy, gaily galloping on his way, ran against the vines, broke his neck and fell dead from his horse.

We can easily understand how a character like Timothy Peyton could break from all the traditions that were his to make a home in the beautiful "Blue Grass State," so named because of the abundance of luxuriant blue grass found in the central part. The blue grass region is like a beautiful park, without ragged cliffs, precipitous slopes or flat marshy bottoms, but marked by rounded hills and dales. Especially within a radius of twenty miles around Lexington, the country is clothed with an unusually luxuriant vegetation. The location Timothy selected was in Bourbon county, heart of the blue grass region, which is probably the finest horsebreeding region in America. It has been estimated that within thirty miles of Lexington, north, south, east and west, are the homes of all but a few of each year's Kentucky Derby candidates. In the Bluegrass, they say, you motor past "a million dollars" worth of horse flesh every mile.

The will of Timothy Peyton was filed in Bourbon county under date Sept. 5, 1782; in it is mentioned his wife Sarah and six children, Ann Thornton, Setha Ann, Francis, Elizabeth, Valentine Smallwood, and unborn child. He names also his brother Valentine, and brother-in-law James Watson or Matson, Executors, wife and John McMillan.

I have been unable to learn the name of the unborn child mentioned in this will but hardly think he could have been the father of Abner Peyton, but there is a possibility. A genealogist for whose ability I have a great deal of respect has told me I shall find the lost generation in either the Stafford or Culpepper County branch of Major Robert Peyton's descendants, and this I feel is a real challenge to anyone who may have the time and ability in future generations and are interested in this lineage.

Peyton Coat-of-Arms: Sable a cross engrailed, or, in the first quarter a mullet argent, all within a bordure ermine, is borne by the name Peyton and was confirmed July 27, 1641, 7th of King Charles I, to Henry Peyton, one of the examiners of the

High Court of Chancery by Sir John Borough, Garter, he being moved there to by a deed under the hand and seal of Sir Edward Peyton of Iselham in the county of Cambridge, Knight and Baronet, dated Nov. 20, 1633, which said deed did certify the said Henry to be his kinsman and to have branched out of his family, and did also allow him his arms with the above said difference of the bordure.

The author of *Virginia Genealogies* states that the connection of Henry Peyton with the Iselham line is proven by an ancestral document long held by descendants in Kentucky.

The Peyton Coat-of-arms is listed in *Burke's Encyclopedia of Heraldry of Great Britain* and is also one of those shown among two hundred and fifty-six colored plates of arms in *America Heraldica.*

A few Peyton records:

Francis Peyton owned 5000 acres of land in Fayette county, Ky., in 1792. Sarah Peyton had 1000 acres in Fayette and with James Watson 1000 acres in Bourbon County.

Henry willed Timothy 1000 acres of land in Ky.

John Peyton, d. 1847, lawyer of Stafford county, Va., was educated at Princeton. First census of United States, 1782-1785, gives: Sir John Peyton, 3 whites, 138 negroes, Kingston Parish, Gloucester County, Va. Census for Kentucky was destroyed during the war of 1812.

Under Harrison County, Ky. records I find the following marriages:

Margaret Peyton 1798, Daniel Peyton 1826, and Charles Peyton 1828.

In the volume *Virginia Genealogies* I find the following:

"There is no will or deed of William Peyton in Bourbon county, Ky., prior to 1795. William was in the Revolutionary army from Virginia and carried in his body a British bullet to his grave. His children were scattered through the western country and lost to sight; they were John, Thomas, Samuel, Mary, Susan, Ellen, and Stephen born 1756. Stephen moved to Nicholas County, Ky., and bought land in 1800. John Peyton is listed as a Revolutionary soldier from Kentucky."

William Peyton was postmaster at Paris, Ky., in 1816. He was born in Virginia and died in Kentucky. He married Mary Ross of London County, Va. His son Dr. Thomas Peyton (b. May 10, 1823, d. Feb. 14, 1878) married Mattie Custis Woolsey of Brunswick, Va., July 24, 1831. William Peyton had six other children.

I have searched diligently for the names of Abner Peyton's father and mother and now my only hope for securing them is in some family Bible that has not yet submitted its records for genealogical research. The Daughters of the American Revolution and many historical societies have done splendid service along this line and as others take an interest this old history no doubt will come to light.

At times one finds records of this family filed under the spellings Paton, Patton and Payton, but our branch held to the spelling, Peyton. In the marriage record of Abner Peyton and Sarah McCray, found in the Court House at Paris, Bourbon County, the spelling is Peyton, also on a land record at Greencastle, Ind. In the latter city I found two deeds recorded in the names of Abner Peyton and Sarah Peyton for ground at Elberle in 1857-1855. I have seen his name spelled no other way than Peyton, and I think most of the other spellings of members of the Peyton family are due to the carelessness of clerks, as in the volume of deeds in Putnam County where the name was Abner Peyton on the deed record but in the index the name was spelled Payton. So it is with a great many old manuscripts, discrepancies are caused either by the carelessness of clerks or of the recorder himself.

William Peyton and Abner both had land recorded in 1861 in Elberle. They must have been brothers, or at least relatives, or they would not have located at exactly the same locality in the early days of Indiana when it was so sparcely settled. At one time the Peytons were located at Morton, Ind.

Records found at Greencastle, county seat of Putnam county, Ind.:

Marriages: Daniel Payton to Mary Jobe, Sept. 5, 1868.
Margaret Payton to John Epperson, June 4, 1863.
W. D. Peyton to Arnana Wingate, Nov. 16, 1868.
William Peyton to Letitia Harris, July 25, 1870.
Elija Payton to Nancy E. Branerd, Sept. 15, 1870.

Deeds listed in Putnam county near the location of Carpentersville:

Joseph Payton August 1867. William Payton 1852. Nancy Peyton 1884.
Abner Peyton 1857. William Peyton 1861.
Abner Peyton, Sarah Peyton ground at Elberle Ind. May 22, 1855.

William Peyton to John Osborn Dec. 14, 1861. March 4, 1862 ground at Eberle.
Abner Peyton to Milton Clark Jan. 15, 1857.
Marie Peyton to Wm. Jackson, Jan. 31, 1866.
William Payton to Hannah Lynch, March 1, 1866. Mrs. Bartlett, wife of a business man at Roachdale, is the daughter of one William Peyton.

Rebecca, daughter of Abner Peyton and his wife Sarah, became the wife of Edward Nelson Feb. 2, 1847 in Bourbon County, Ky. They were married by the Rev. G. Gop. Record of their marriage is in the files in the Court House at Paris (which in the early days was called Bourbonton), in the same volume containing the marriage, April 2, 1795, of my mother's great grandparents, Samuel McCray and Rebecca Hedges and that of her grandparents, Abner Peyton and Sarah McCray, June 4, 1825.

Paris, Ky., is on the old trail which was buffalo-blazed and marked with Indian, British and pioneer blood. Later it became an important road of the nation, linking Lexington, Ky., with Washington and the east by joining Zane's trace at Limestone, and with the south by a direct route that was surveyed to New Orleans. This was the first macademized road in the United States, and the building of it was accomplished with the support of Henry Clay of Lexington. A charter for building this road was secured Jan. 29, 1829, and shortly afterward the first railway in Kentucky was put in operation. Before this time streams and turnpikes were relied upon for transportation. Near a century ago, the stage coach cut the dust of the turnpikes, as two span of horses or mules answered the urge of the long whip curled in the air by the coachman on the box, and sped swiftly by homes set upon the softest of emerald carpets rolled like velvet toward the horizon where they met the turquoise of the summer sky.

Rebecca Peyton was born Dec. 17, 1832, in Bourbon County, and died Jan. 12, 1878, near Boonesboro, Mo., and was buried in that vicinity. She was a member of the Methodist church while she resided in Indiana, but her funeral service was conducted in the Christian church near Boonesboro, by Elder Campbell. Perhaps there was no church of her faith in this vicinity. Her husband, Edward Nelson, was born Dec. 22, 1822, at Richmond, Madison County, Ky., and died March 14, 1895, at Armstrong, Mo., where he was buried.

Mrs. King, the able genealogist of Beverly Hills, Calif., and author of the 297-page volume, *Early wills of Kentucky prior to 1800*, has verified the following lineage of my mother's father, Edward Nelson:

1 James Nelson of Essex County, England; came to Virginia in 1718.
2 Edward Nelson; married, 1719, Mary Garland.
3 Edward Nelson, whose orphans are mentioned on the records of St. Paul's Parish in Virginia in 1771; wife unknown.
4 Edward Nelson, wife Jane, Bourbon County, Ky.; was in Revolution; had a brother Moses.
5 Moses Nelson; m. Ann Parsons 1793, Bourbon County.
6 Moses Nelson; m. Rebecca Cummings, March 25, 1822, Bourbon County.
7 Edward Nelson; m. Rebecca Peyton, Feb. 2, 1847, Bourbon County.

The first known Nelson ancestor of my mother's was a Baptist minister of Essex County, England, whose English connections I have not investigated, but perhaps at one time his family was connected with the Nelsons who furnished so many able churchmen. In regard to this family, Miss Mary Nelson, for many years librarian at Knoxville, Tenn., wrote me in July 1934:

A friend of mine was at Penrith, Cumberland, England, a few years ago, and visited the old Episcopal church where the names of all Curates from 1600 were carved on the wall, high up, so that they had to have the Curate climb a ladder to read the names of Nelsons who were Curates.

No doubt members of this family later spread to all parts of the Kingdom. Lord Nelson, naval hero of the Empire, was son of the rector, Edmund Nelson, and brother of Rev. William Nelson, and was born at a parsonage in Norfolk in 1758. So there is a probability that Rev. James Nelson who came to America in 1718, though a Baptist minister at that time, was a descendant of this family, but I have done very little research of the Nelsons in England and can state nothing for a fact. I only make this supposition as a lead for any who may wish to delve deeper into this ancestry. In Virginia there were several prominent Nelson families, some members of which claim relationship to Lord Nelson of England. Governor Nelson was

perhaps the most renowned member of the family. I have established no American connection, but I believe them to be related at their English source.

From *Garland Family*, page 218 of *Cumberland Parish Records, Virginia*, I extract the following: "Rev. James Nelson who came to America in 1718 was the father of a son Edward, born 1690, who married, 1719, Mary Garland, born 1698." This EDWARD NELSON and wife MARY GARLAND must have been the parents of Edward Nelson whose orphans were mentioned on the records of St. Paul's Parish, Va., in 1771, on which records were also those of the Garland family. In 1783 and 1784, twelve and thirteen years after these records were made in St. Paul's Parish, we find 1500 acres of land granted to William Nelson and 400 acres to Edward Nelson in Fayette County, Ky. (which after the division in 1785 was called Bourbon), and no doubt these were the orphans above mentioned.

I made a visit to Richmond, Ky., eighteen years after the death of my mother, and forty years after that of her father, Edward Nelson, and searched diligently for history of the family in this region. From the files in the Court House, I copied extracts from the will of Iona Nelson, signed Oct. 22, 1846. In this will he left to his father, Moses Nelson, one of his slaves, and referred to other slaves named Ned and Caroline (names of my mother's brother and sister). He named his sister Rebecca, wife of William Hart of Indiana, and sister Helen, wife of J. Davis of Indiana, whose first husband was John McCoy. He stated that if children were born to his present union, his will was to be void. After some of his slaves were given their freedom, most of the estate was left to his wife. I believe Moses, the father of Iona, was he who served in the Revolution, I.P.D., with Edward Nelson, I.P.D. 71.

Other records found at Richmond, Ky.: Marriages:

A. P. Nelson, Margaret Lush, May 3, 1814.
William Nelson, Jenny Crews or Carews, Jan. 7, 1797.
Joseph Patton, Elizabeth Tipton, Dec. 12, 1786.

William Nelson's will was recorded in Bourbon County, Sept. 18, 1820.

Other Nelson records picked up:

Jane Nelson, married 1796, in Westmoreland County, Va., with the consent of her brother, William Nelson.

William Nelson, Jane Martin, married 1796, Westmoreland County.

Wills, Westmoreland County:

William Nelson (March 3, 1796-April 25, 1796). His wife Mary and children Susanna, Jane, William, Betsy, Nancy and John were named.

James Hose, 1763, leaves negroes to Mary Nelson, Jr., Mary Nelson Sr. and William Nelson.

From Bourbon County Records I have taken the following:

Samuel Nelson m. Ann Parsons, 1793,
Thomas Neal m. Sarah Nelson, 1823.
William Nelson m. Mary Boston, 1825.
Reuben Nelson m. Angelina Peyton, 1825.
William Collier m. Nancy Peyton, 1826.

From the Court Records of Bourbon County, Deed Book, page 167, I have taken the following concerning Edward's heirs:

Moses Nelson, John Nelson and wife Dicy, William Boston and wife Lydia, William Lock and wife Rebecca, John Bently and wife Elizabeth, Joseph Peyton, Cinia Nelson and Margaret Nelson of the one part to Josia Berryman, said Moses, John, Lydia Boston, Rebecca Lock and Elizabeth Bently, all children of Edward Nelson, dec'd, of a preemption of 1000 acres in Bourbon County, patented by Benjamin Estill, heirs-at-law, which two-thirds has been decreed to said heirs by Bourbon County Circuit Court in suit brought by them against Green Clay and aforesaid heirs deed to said Berryman tract 197. April 8, 1819 (date of record).

From Bourbon Circuit Court, Opinion delivered on June 19, 1823, but superceded by petition for rehearing until this time.

Nelson heirs allege that their ancestor, Edward Nelson, having obtained a certificate from the Commissioners for a settlement and pre-emption, caused settlement certificate to be entered and surveyed and obtained a patent therefor; but being unable to advance money for pre-emption warrant and to defray the other incidental expense, he made a verbal contract with James Estill, to clear land, for which Estill was to be given 400 acres and their ancestor the remaining 600 acres of pre-emption. That Estill by some means procured an assignment of pre-emption warrant to himself and made entry thereon in his own name, and having departed this life, the same has been surveyed and patent issued in the name of James Estill, his heirs at law, with his consent, settled many years ago upon part of pre-emption and still retain possession, but finding it difficult in procuring the title and land being interferred with by other adverse claims they entered into an agreement with defendant Clay, bearing

date of August 22, 1807, he agreed to investigate their claim, they agreed to give him one-third of so much of settlement and pre-emption that might be recovered from Estill and saved conflicting claims, and gave to Clay full power to sue, defend suits, arbitrate, or settle, that Clay in virtue of a compromise obtained a conveyance to himself, he agreeing to indemify them against complaints, that he has since renounced contract with complainants, denied their rights to any part of the land and notified them by letter to quit possession, and has actually brought suit and recovered judgment in ejection against them.

The complainants have derived no benefit from agency of Clay, and unless we were prepared to say that an agent who betrays his trust and converts powers confided to his own private advantage, instead of employing them for the benefit of his principal, is entitled to the reward which could be due only for a faithful discharge of his duties, we must conclude Clay has forfeited all claim to any benefit under contract with complainants.

The above records not only display the intrigue imposed upon the pioneer but verify the children of Edward Nelson.

Cinia Nelson, named in the above, was the daughter-in-law of Edward Nelson, widow of his son William; Margaret was also a daughter-in-law but the name of her husband, deceased, is unknown. Her daughter Jemina Nelson married Joseph Peyton in Bourbon County, Jan. 16, 1805, and the mother, Margaret Nelson, signed the marriage bond. Jemina Nelson was probably dead at the time the above Court record was registered as her name is not mentioned in it.

Moses Nelson, son of Edward Nelson and his wife Jane, married June 4, 1793, Ann Parsons of Bourbon County, Ky.; and Davis Parsons, father of Ann, was named as bondsman. Their son Moses married March 25, 1822, in Bourbon County, Rebecca Cummings, whose son Edward was my mother's father.

For a lead to the ancestry of Ann Parsons, I am recording the marriage of Joseph Parsons, son of Joseph, to Mary Woodson, daughter of Stephen, in Henrico County, Va., Nov. 4, 1754. They were Quakers. I am not positive this is the same family but from such little clues big results are often obtained. Besides on the same records I found Joseph Parsons vs. Winston in some entanglement. This Peter Winston lived in Henrico County and owned a large estate, including fifty-six negroes, one of them named Betty, others Nelson, Moses and Ned, all four names in the Nelson family of my mother, as her father was called

Ned by his intimate friends, her sister was named Betty, and her grandfather's name was Moses.

Edward Nelson and Moses Nelson were listed among the Revolutionary soldiers who served on the western front.

From *Kentucky Court and Other Records*, Vol. II, by Ardery, I have extracted the following:

Edward Nelson and wife Jane, of Bourbon County, to James Inlaws of Mason County, land in Mason County [once part of Bourbon] on Fleming Creek. Part of 1000 acre tract granted to Edward Wilson, April 9, 1798.

I have made no investigation whatsoever of the history of Edward Nelson's wife Jane, but from the above deed I would say there is a probability that she was the daughter of the above Edward Wilson, and a small amount of research might establish this fact.

Moses Nelson, grandfather of my mother, Sarah Nelson Woolsey, and his wife Rebecca Cummings, were the parents of two sons and four daughters:

1, Edward; 2, Robert; 3, Caroline; 4, Eliza; 5, Margaret; 6, Betty.

Edward Nelson and wife Rebecca Peyton were the parents of one son and six daughters:

1 Margaret Nelson, b. Jan. 11, 1849, in Bourbon County, Ky.; m. May 30, 1880, Marion Lewis of Missouri.
2 Sarah Belle Nelson; m. George Wood Woolsey.
3 Edward Nelson; d. young.
4 Betty Nelson, b. June 19, 1859, Bainbridge, Ind.; m. Dec. 2, 1880, William Widener of Missouri.
5 Jane Nelson, b. Sept. 25, 1861, Bainbridge, Ind. She m. (1) Sept. 7, 1879, J. G. Correll, in Missouri; m. (2) Oct. 19, 1905, Leighton Yancy of Armstrong, Mo. Two sons by first husband: 1, Edward Correll, b. Oct. 5, 1880, m. Oct. 8, 1906, Mayette Mark; 2, Richard Correll, b. May 23, 1884, m. May 12, 1906, Susan Burk, an editor and publisher, and represented his district in the legislature of Missouri.
6 Ida Nelson, b. Nov. 12, 1872, Bainbridge, Ind.; m. Dec. 12, 1880, C. B. Blakey of Missouri.
7 Caroline Nelson, b. Jan. 12, 1874, Bainbridge, Ind.; m. Sept. 11, 1895, Haden James of Mexico, Mo.

Below are a few records found in the Court House files at Greencastle, Putnam County, Ind.:

Deeds of the Nelsons: Moses Nelson, deeds listed in 1838-43-44-47; Robert Nelson, 1842; Edward Nelson, March 21, 1871, Ground near Bainbridge; Moses Nelson, 1838; David Nelson, 1864; Robert Nelson, 1842; Thomas Nelson, 1864; James Nelson, 1863. Many more deeds under the name of Moses Nelson were found under different dates.

Moses, Thomas and Jonathan Nelson bought articles at a public sale of Alex McCoy in Putnam County, August 1835.

Edward Nelson, my mother's father, and his wife Rebecca, with their two small daughters, in 1852, removed from their home in Bourbon County, Ky., to the new territory of Indiana, and the remainder of their children were born in that state. They settled at Bainbridge, Ind., where he was a miller and a jeweler, a combination of businesses which may seem incongruous to this generation, but at that time it seemed the normal thing to have more than one source of income.

His jewelry department was housed in an extra room of his residence and many activities of the store were witnessed by different members of his family. Humorous incidents were related to me by my mother, uppermost among them his reactions when those little hair springs belonging to the mechanism of a fine watch embarked upon a rampage just at the moment his violent temper jumped the traces. My grandfather Nelson, while at most times a kind and considerate gentleman, did possess a tempestuous nature when the storm clouds lowered. My latest remembrance of him was when he was victorious over the remonstrance of my mother in plying us children with heaps and heaps of long sticks of striped candy.

In 1877, my Nelson grandparents and their children, with the exception of my mother, who had become the wife of George Wood Woolsey in 1870, left their Indiana home and located in Howard County, Mo., near Boonesboro.

The pioneering spirit seems to have been the heritage of most of my ancestors, consequently I have been more lenient with myself when places and duties have palled upon me, attributing it to that pioneering inheritance of mine. It is difficult to discern what constitutes the so-called lure of pioneering; what it is that has caused so many persons to give up comfortable

homes and run away from it all to the wilderness. There must be some intangible, romantic essence which cannot be captured in an atmosphere of safety, luxury and ease.

After the wilderness had been cleared, most of the lands explored, government territory distributed by claims, the buffalo swept from the Western plains, the Indians corralled on reservations of their own, the rivers spanned by steel cables, mountain and desert conquered by the steel horse, our family became anemic, and settled down to a normal existence. The only pioneering now indulged by its members is in thought, and it is as great a task to hew a path through the labyrinth of convention, which others will follow, as it was for those who cut the brush in the wilderness of centuries ago.

Soon after locating near Boonesboro, Mo., my grandmother Nelson became seriously ill, and being delicate and unused to hardships, passed away the following year, Jan. 12, 1878, and was buried near her new home. In my possession is the account of her death, clipped from a column of *The Bainbridge News*, which was edited by my father at that time, as will be mentioned more fully in his biography. This obituary notice, signed George, was found in the belongings of my grandmother's sister, Eliza (Peyton) Williamson of Roachdale, Ind.

After the death of my grandmother Nelson my mother became very lonesome, and anxious to see her father and sisters again, and so, after I had entered school, our family with the exception of my father made the tiresome journey to my grandfather's home. Though I was very young, many things belonging to that journey were stamped indelibly upon my memory. While there we experienced all kinds and degrees of weather, although our visit was not of long duration. I recall making symbols in the dust with my naked toes, and I also recall the old colored man driving a bob sled through the snow up the hill to my grandfather's gate. This sled, drawn by a broad-backed team of oxen, was laden with great logs which were stacked near the garden gate, and later taken into the house and flung upon the hearth, where they fed the insatiable flames of the huge fireplace.

The negroes of Missouri had been free but a short while, and had not acquired the poise of some of our modern colored people. I remember an old man at the home of my Aunt Jane Correll, with tattered hat in hand and a white woolly mat of hair ac-

centuating the blackness of his face, slinking behind the kitchen stove. Here he remained and no amount of encouragement lessened the embarassment with which he met our advances. While visiting my Aunt Jane Correll, whose home was a few miles from her father's, I was amused by the little brick rooms scattered over the grounds, which once had housed slaves of the family that before the war owned this property. Huge bedsteads, once the refuge of those in bondage after hours in the fields, remained in these rooms, and were still laced with strong rope in lieu of the steel springs we employ today.

My grandfather's mill was in a broad expanse of green below the hill upon which his house was placed, and no other habitation was invisioned from the mill. A broad fringe of fields, meadows and trees decorated the landscape, and from out of nowhere great strong men appeared with grain in huge sacks which was to be ground into powder. In a spare room of his residence were displayed the little cases of watches, rings, brooches, chains and bracelets which he always had about him.

As I grew older in my home in Indiana, I remember the impatience with which I watched for the package from my grandfather at Christmas time. In those packages, we children knew that shiny ornaments from his stock would be stored for each of us. One Christmas season in particular I have been unable to banish from my memory, for that year in that glorious package reposed two sparkling ear rings for my sister Rose, and being impatient to see them dangling from her ears, we decided to put them into service immediately. We knew the ears had to be pierced and the openings healed before the golden wires could be inserted. So, with a very slender needle, my brother Charles made a small opening in the lobe of each ear and when our parents arrived from an evening at the theatre, the deed was done. Luckily in time the openings recovered from the operation, the tiny straws were removed and the coveted ornaments dangled for our admiration. Now we know she was entirely too young for such elaborate decoration.

When my grandfather became older he relinquished his business activities in Howard County, Mo., and went to the home of his daughter, Jane (Nelson) Correll, in Armstrong, Mo., where he died March 14, 1895, at the age of 73 years. His last resting-place is at Armstrong, and all of his descendants with the exception of my mother's family remained near that city in Missouri.

# George Wood Woolsey and Sarah Nelson Woolsey

Their Descendants

One Sabbath in 1867, a lad attired in the conventional garb of that time attended morning service in the village church at Bainbridge, Ind. His smooth brown hair, and eyes of the same hue, gave him the appearance of riper maturity than his years merited. That eventful morning a miss by precept of her parents also sought a pew in this small church and it was here that her deep blue eyes, shadowed by a fringe of flaxen hair, were first earnestly regarded by this stranger in the community. Hoops gave a tilt to the fluffy dress worn by the young girl, and pantalets beneath stepped in unison with her feet as she followed her parents to the pew quite near the minister's pulpit. The father was of large proportions, a wavy brown beard half concealing his pleasant features, and the mother walking sedately by his side was noticeably reserved, though her manner displayed no hauteur. She was attired in a dress too stuffy for such a warm day, and to accentuate the appearance of warmth, her costume was topped by a heavy bonnet with broad silk ribbons tied in a bow beneath her chin.

Though trying to follow the long discourse of the minister, the girl could only endure it, for she was not unaware of the open scrutiny of the boy who sat in the pew on her right. This boy was George Wood Woolsey, who became my father and afterwards boasted to his children that it was this day he remarked to a friend, "There is the girl I am going to marry."

It was not difficult for him to learn her identity and by strategy secure an introduction, yet after that was accomplished events moved slowly in bringing them together. The objections of the girl's parents made courtship slow and tedious, however by winning the good will of my mother's sister, Margaret, notes and other modes of communication were indulged in for the next three years.

As time passed the vigilance of the girl's parents was more pronounced, and she became almost a prisoner in her own home. On all excursions abroad she was accompanied by a trusted

friend, or a member of her family, but this did not discourage the boy in his suit. He was of a long line of hardy ancestors, who if they had let such obstacles daunt them could not have survived the centuries of hardships encountered in the establishment of culture in a new country.

Nothing was unfavorable in the life of this boy, but doubtless the girl's parents had a definite plan for her future. Anyway, in the year 1870, three years after the first meeting of this young couple, they decided to settle affairs for themselves. A marriage license was procured, with the assistance of sympathizing friends, the girl eluded the watchful eyes of those about her and met the boy at the home of a friend, and they were married June 11, 1870.

Then came the test of real courage. Both were nineteen years of age, my father an orphan and my mother without parental solicitude. Years of endeavor by his ancestors lay waste, and the thousands and thousands of valuable acres which had once belonged to them in New York, Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana were now under title of others. The last of my father's inheritance had disappeared.

It has to be conceded that many pioneers died without a square foot of earth, all being grabbed by land lords, or they were robbed of it by dishonest politicians and speculators of the East. I believe there are other reasons that contributed to the dissipation of the pioneer's inheritance, paramount among them lack of knowledge of the importance of written contracts, the expectation of universal honesty in all men, and the large families of most pioneers.

The deficiency of inheritance was of little importance to my parents, for they were vibrant with life and hopeful of the future. My father was not a person to be satisfied with the humdrum existence of country life during the reconstruction period after the Civil War, and at the age of twenty-one, while head of a household including a wife and son, he established a small town weekly newspaper, The *Bainbridge News*, which was printed on a small army press, one little page at a time.

Such a periodical would make no stir in the journalistic world of today, but for the times and the people served, it answered the purpose very well, and the young editor's estimation of himself soared above par. This small beginning only teased his

appetite and in 1877 he secured a position on a larger newspaper at Greencastle, Ind., but not being satisfied returned to Bainbridge again. Soon he made another change to a larger sphere in Crawfordsville, Ind., which was a few miles north of our home at Bainbridge.

Though it was a small city there were events transpiring in Crawfordsville which were of interest to our childish minds. One scene that is etched upon my memory, still undimmed by the years, is that of the lamplighters at twilight, climbing the small ladders which they carried, and immediately flickers of gas bursting into flames and floods of light filtering through the iron grills on each corner of the principal streets. Under their flare, boys upon bikes, high wheels with baby wheels wobbling behind, emerged from the gloom and cut through the light, immediately disappearing into the darkness again for some unknown destination beyond.

The position my father held on this Crawfordsville newspaper can hardly be defined, but it could be designated anything in the newspaper world of today and its range was in the scale below the editor and above the "devil." Under his direction were three helpers and with this small force he was expected to turn out a full-fledged newspaper, including advertising and all kinds of news. He remained in Crawfordsville, with the exception of one year spent in Rockville, Ind., until 1887, and here he and my mother took an active part in the church and social activities of the little city.

About this time his ambitions began to expand with the desire to do something constructive for himself and humanity. His evenings were devoted to writing and after a hard struggle a worthwhile manuscript was assembled, entitled *Roy Berry*. This manuscript, with the recommendation of Mrs. Lew Wallace, wife of General Wallace, author of *Ben Hur*, was published in serial form and distributed by a newspaper syndicate to their papers over the States. He was now thirty years of age and his family included two sons and four daughters, which induced him to make further effort for their benefit. He was offered a position in Danville, Ill., on the *Danville Morning News* in 1887, accepted, and remained with them until 1891.

When it was decided to remove from our home in Crawfordsville, doubts arose in the minds of our parents. Danville

was near a mining community, and was a manufacturing city, and the number of saloons it possessed was appalling to my parents' Puritanical minds. But the desire for a change prevailed and soon we found ourselves established in our new home, and in time we became very well satisfied with it. The land surrounding it was level and uninteresting except on the west and southwest and here the town lay in the arm of the river, over which a wooden covered bridge, dark and forboding after twilight, met the gravel road that led to the farming and mining communities in the distance. The mud streets were lighted with the aid of high towers upon which lights glowed feebly through misty nights and splotched the walks beneath the arch of trees.

The time of our arrival in our new home at Danville was the period when Americans were making the transition from the simple life to the machine age and though my parents were doing this with tolerance, financial problems were not to be ignored. With the latter in mind and a growing family about them they realized the obligation before them. But the predominance of the saloons and their travail of sorrow worried my father and day after day when the horrors of its fruits were published he began to think of devoting his life to their obliteration.

In 1891 he purchased the *Danville Sentinel,* a literary and society weekly newspaper that had been started about a year before by David D. Evans, former Judge and a prominent educator of the olden days, and Charles P. Huey, a brilliant writer who came from Hoopeston to assume editorial charge. Later, on account of some difficulty with William Blackstock, who had secured an interest in the paper, George Woolsey let the *Sentinel* pass into his hands, and after purchasing new material, established the *Danville Banner.*

The printing of any periodical at this time was a slow job because all type had to be set by hand. Though the linotype was in use in 1886 on some of the important metropolitan papers, it was not until many years afterwards that it was considered a necessary appendage to the newspapers of smaller cities. The printers while setting type stood or sat upon high stools before the cases of individual letters which they grouped into words in sticks, which were emptied upon makeup stones and arranged in columns of news for distribution to the populace.

With this crude outlay of the nineties my father felt he was

equipped with the instrument which he had been seeking, and converted his periodical into a "straight-out-and-out-middle-of-the-road" prohibition paper, which he successfully published for the subsequent thirty-three years, waging a strenuous fight against the liquor evil. At times his pen was dipped into vitriol as he denounced those who were instrumental in its perpetuation, and especially those who fought for the salvation of men and yet turned a deaf ear toward those who were dragging them into the pit.

My father's paper became nationally known among those who abetted the dry cause, and *The Danville Banner*, State organ of the Prohibition party, later became the national organ and published many of the official announcements the first time they appeared in print anywhere. He felt he had fought a winning fight when three months before his retirement, and four months before his death, the eighteenth amendment was attached to our constitution. To us it seems now that a great deal of his life was spent in useless effort, as it is well known that all the evils of the liquor traffic have been restored to our midst, in a burnished and beribboned dress.

Before my father, George Woolsey, enrolled as editor and publisher of *The Danville Banner*, and soon after his arrival in Danville in 1887, he was stirred by the wickedness, poverty and suffering of the masses in the slums and poorer parts of the city, as was characteristic of the man, and planned to do something to change these conditions. He immediately launched into missionary service, and devoted his leisure to the work to the day of his death. He did not stint in time given to those who were too indifferent or too poor to obtain the services of a minister, and his office was the confessional of many culprits who sought aid and advice. Men and women with domestic disagreements, widows with small capital to invest, men out of employment, parents with children gone astray, and those who had sons incarcerated behind the bars, boys awaiting trial for different misdemeanors, and those who were depressed and craving a word of friendly interest, all came to his door.

His desk was the receptacle for correspondence from local and state institutions, disillusioned prisoners who promised to toe the mark as the price of my father's intercession in their behalf. He was called to visit the sick, and attend the burial of many

for whom he acted in the capacity of minister, organist, vocalist and chief mourner.

His first attendance at an execution, as a press representative, was while we were still residing at Crawfordsville. I remember the solemnity of that hour, and the horror we had of the high board fence that hid the tragedy going on inside the enclosure. After removing to Danville and assuming the editorship of *The Danville Banner*, he was invited to other executions, not only from an official standpoint but by the culprits as well. He walked with them on their last earthly journey, climbed the scaffold steps and stood by them as that cheap black cap was drawn over their faces to obliterate the gruesome expression of the death struggle. Many men in trouble, of whom he had never heard, wrote him in time of disaster, and some that had been pupils in his Sunday school classes while in their youth. He was lenient and tolerant with all, because he was familiar with their environment and knew that their childhood was starved and hampered by the fruitless endeavors of alcoholic parents.

His first mission was established about 1889 in the eastern part of the city, in the neighborhood of the unsavory Gobin's Gulch. Later he established two others, Union Mission Church in 1918, and several years afterward one in the suburb of Vermillion Heights. He was on his way to the latter church when, at the age of 73, he was struck by an automobile, and lived only about one week afterward.

Mr. Alonza A. Wilson of Chicago, National Field Director of Near East Relief, wrote me in Feb. 1924:

My secretary called my attention, upon my return from the South, to the tragic death of your dear father, and a little later I read about it in *The Banner*. . . . Your father had many good qualities. He was very loyal, and intense in his loyalty to a good cause. . . . He sacrificed much for prohibition, and you may be proud of the service he rendered to the cause of humanity. There was no Carnegie Medal in his cause, but he never wavered, and kept on until the victory came. . . . We are proud of him and his life record. . . . May his children and grandchildren always honor his record.

Below I shall insert the editorial published in the *Commercial News* at Danville at the time of his death. This was a Republican

periodical that had drawn swords with my father on different occasions.

A good man passed out of the world when George Woolsey died. His life was a service to his fellowman—a life of devotion to his ideals. As a neighbor he was a good Samaritan, helping the distressed and discouraged, as a minister of the gospel he fought a good fight and kept the faith, bringing many souls to his Master. As an editor, he spent the best years of his life battling for his ideal, prohibition—fought a losing and a discouraging battle for more than a quarter of a century, and he fought alone through the darkest hours of saloon domination, never losing faith nor weakening in his hope of success.

The world needs such faithful, conscientious souls and can ill afford to have them take their leave. To such as Mr. Woolsey must be given the credit and the everlasting glory of keeping the fires of prohibition ablaze until in the wisdom of Providence, the great World War caught up the torch and in living letters burned it into the constitution. To Mr. Woolsey religion was not a shell which might be worn or taken off, but rather a radiance that shone out in his every day life, adding to its brightness with the years. He lived his religion, and it was his good fortune to live to see his dream of prohibition come true. God kept him until his work was done.

In Danville in 1912 there were three state central committeemen, all editors: John H. Harrison, Republican, of the *Commercial News;* Clint C. Tilton, Democrat, of the *Danville Morning Press;* and George W. Woolsey, Prohibitionist, of the *Danville Banner.*

My father, George Wood Woolsey, was nominated for mayor of Danville on the prohibition ticket in 1896, and for the United States Congress in 1910, from the 18th congressional district.

One month before his death, he laid down his pen and turned over his paper to a purchaser, after having edited and published it for thirty-three years. It was his intention to devote the remainder of a long life to his missions, but it was his destiny not to do so. At times my father's pen was like a scourge, flaying those who were in a measure responsible for the poverty and sorrow of our city, not withstanding, he made many friends and few enemies. On dark nights as he set out upon his way to his mission near the Gulch, he was implored by my mother to take a weapon as a means of protection, but in his long career he refrained from doing so and went into all localities without being molested.

At the time of his death, the most outstanding tributes were from some of his adversaries, who admired him for his stand though he thought to undermine their business. His friends were from both the high and low strata of society and no tinsel wrappings concealed the true regard in which they held him.

The will of George Wood Woolsey, dated Sept. 21, 1923, reads as follows:

I, George Woolsey, of Danville, Illinois, and of sound mind and memory, do make, publish and declare this to be my last will and testament, as follows:

(1) I direct that all my just debts, including my funeral expenses, be fully paid.

(2) I will and bequeath all my household goods to my daughter, Madge M. Woolsey.

(3) I will and bequeath and devise that my executrix hereinafter named, shall sell and convey all of the real estate that I may own at the time of my death, wherever situated, and also my printing office, and all the equipment connected therewith, my piano, automobile, and any other personal property, and with the proceeds realized from the same, together with all money on hand, or in the bank, and building association stock, and divide as follows; in six equal parts:

One-sixth to my son, Charles T. Woolsey, and one-sixth each to Hester J. Brewer, Rose B. Romig, Ola M. Lane and Madge M. Woolsey, my children, and one-sixth to George G. Woolsey, my grandson.

(4) I hereby name my daughter, Madge M. Woolsey, executrix of this will, and direct that she shall not be required to give bond.

Dated and sealed this 21st day of September, 1923.

George W. Woolsey (SEAL)

(The above estate was still undivided in the year 1939.)

Sarah Nelson Woolsey was a perfect complement to her husband. Much of his time was spent in service for those of the outside world while hers was devoted to the ones near her own fireside, where she was never too hurried or too engrossed to lend an ear to each childish complaint. My father's life was devoted to service which was often extolled but she toiled for ideals which, as in the case of most mothers, are only emblazoned on the hearts and lives of her offspring. Being reserved, she found her happiness in a quiet and limited sphere, which she dominated, but she responded to any movement that benefited

the masses as a whole. She was sympathetic with those worthy of compassion but often intolerant of some of her husband's proteges, who she thought could have improved their conditions but would make no effort to do so. She believed each mother's duty was home and family first, and if so estimated by all, the public need for the services of their womenkind would be negligible. If I held an office in Heraldry, I'd emblazon an emblem for all such mothers who accept a niche similar to that occupied by my mother.

It is difficult to write a biography of the living members of one's family, so I am leaving the history of the children of George Wood Woolsey and wife Sarah Nelson Woolsey to be recorded in the future by others. With the facilities of today at hand, that will not be a difficult task, for in the future, birth dates, marriages, death notices, and all club, college, fraternal, church and cemetery records will be available, which will simplify the undertaking. In this volume I shall identify each member of the family, and their descendants, and record more fully the activities of those who have already passed to the beyond.

(1) Richard Edward, eldest child and first son of George Wood Woolsey and his wife Sarah, was born June 20, 1871, at Bainbridge, Ind., and died Sept. 22, 1904, at San Francisco, Calif. He married Sept. 1893, Ellen Gossage of Paris, Ill. They were the parents of one son, George Gossage Woolsey. (I made an effort to secure the Gossage lineage to insert in these pages but unfortunately that which had been recorded was consumed by a fire, and the younger members of the family failed to send me the verbal knowledge they possessed.)

Richard Woolsey, at the end of his school days, followed his father's vocation and was associated with him in newspaper work in Paris and Danville, Ill., where he served his apprenticeship as "devil" before progressing further on the scale. He was one of the "Senators," as the night force of the old *Danville Morning News* was called. He joined the Baptist church and was baptised by the Rev. W. R. Andereck.

Early in 1898 the American battleship Maine was dispatched to Havana in the interest of the United States, and on the night of Feb. 15, 1898, a terrible explosion caused its destruction and the loss of two hundred and sixty-six men. This tragedy fired

Richard Woolsey's desire to enter the turmoil between the United States and Spain and when two hundred thousand volunteers were called he decided to enter the conflict. He enrolled, and was mustered into the service at Paragould, Ark., June 29, 1898, as a private of Co. G, 2nd Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, to serve during the war. But the necessity for his service was short and he was mustered out, at Anniston, Ala., on the 25th day of February, 1899. His papers were signed by Capt. P. W. Moss, 2nd Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, Co. D.

After returning home he assumed the usual routine, but love of adventure would not be downed and when volunteers were called again for duty in the Phillippine Islands, he immediately enrolled. He enlisted at Chicago, Ill., August 2, 1899, for the period ending June 30, 1901, was assigned to Co. I, 30th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged at Manila, P. I., Feb. 13, 1901, Capt. Merrill E. Webb. In the Adjutant General's office at Washington, D. C., in the records of his military service, I found that he was listed as honest, faithful, and of excellent character. He served in the attack on Atimonan, Tayabas Province, Luzon, Phillippine Islands, March 15, 1900, but received no injuries.

He spent five years on the Islands in the government service, and after becoming ill decided to return to his home at Danville. His condition became serious while aboard the transport on the Pacific, and when the ship reached port at San Francisco he was unable to continue his journey and he was entered as a patient at the Presidio. His family was unaware of the seriousness of his illness as he wrote he would be on his way East very soon, but his optimism was only a challenge and he gradually became worse. His death occurred Sept. 22, 1904. His funeral service was held at his home in Danville and he was buried in the Woolsey burial plot in Springhill Cemetery at that place.

At the time of his death the Presidio was in an isolated location, overlooking the Golden Gate, with Alcatraz Island in the distance, but thirty-five years after my brother Richard's death engineers flung across the foaming waters at this point that marvelous web, the Golden Gate Bridge. Now tourists out of San Francisco, seeking the beauties of the Redwood district, pass the Presidio before traversing this century's miraculous engineering achievement for entrance upon the Redwood Highway.

George Gossage Woolsey, son of Richard and his wife Ellen Gossage Woolsey, was born June 13, 1894, at Clinton, Ind., and died Oct. 5, 1938, at Chelsea, Mass. He was buried in Pinelawn National Cemetery on Long Island, with full military honors. Though many members of our family preferred having him laid to rest with those who were nearer to him, in a way, to have him buried in the above spot seems fitting. He is the first of our line of the Woolsey, Thorne, Fowler and Cornell families to be buried on Long Island in the past two hundred years. His grave is not far from those of his ancestors whose dust has lain on Long Island for so many years. It is not without consolation that we think of the grass upon that grave being sprayed with brine from the sea, and having spread over it canopies of migratory birds, blown here by Caribbean hurricanes from the tropics or by the howling winds of Newfoundland's icebound shores.

George Gossage Woolsey was married April 12, 1931, to Aileen Devereaux at Fort Myers, Fla., and they were the parents of one daughter, Marion Woolsey, born Nov. 2, 1932, at Tampa, Fla.

Aileen Devereaux Woolsey, born May 21, 1895, was the daughter of Charles Best Devereaux and his wife Katherine Chesterton of Boston, Mass., and Fort Myers, Fla., and the granddaughter of Charles Devereaux and his wife Lucretia Best. Her maternal grandfather was Thomas Chesterton of Chelsea, Mass., who married Sarah Warner of England.

George Gossage Woolsey for many years conducted a retail shoe business at Fort Myers, and in 1935 entered the business world of Boston. His record of enlistment for the World War, found in the Adjutant General's office at Washington, included the following:

Army serial number 3,079,967, was inducted into military service June 3, 1918, at Danville, Ill. He was assigned to Company F, 21st Infantry. On Oct. 11, 1918, he was transferred to Miscellaneous Detachment, Quartermaster Corp, at Camp Kearny, Calif., where he served until March 3, 1919, when he was transferred to Camp Grant, Ill., and honorably discharged March 19, 1919, a corporal.

(2) Hester Jane Woolsey, eldest daughter and second child of George Wood Woolsey and his wife Sarah Nelson, was

born Feb. 2, 1873, at Bainbridge, Ind., and married Dec. 21, 1897, as his second wife, GRANT L. BREWER of Danville, Ill., the Rev. S. S. Jones officiating. Member of the Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Grant L. Brewer was born March 18, 1866, near Muncie, Vermillion County, Ill., and died Feb. 24, 1922, at Danville. He married (1) Nellie, daughter of Captain and Mrs. John Young of Oakwood, Ill., who died in 1895 leaving no issue. For thirty-seven years Grant L. Brewer served in the station and traffic departments of railroads, the last quarter of a century of that service being with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois System. He was the son of FRANCIS MARION BREWER and his wife IRENE DAVIS, who was daughter of ISAAC WRITE DAVIS and his wife ELIZABETH COIL. I am not familiar with the lineage of the Davis family of Ohio, but I have been told we shall find some connection between them and the Van Meters of that state.

Francis Marion Brewer, son of Benjamin Brewer and his wife Margaret Johnson, was born Dec. 14, 1827, in North Carolina, and died Jan. 30, 1879, in Vermillion County, Ill. He married in 1851, Irene Davis, who was born in 1825 in Ohio and died March 1907 in Urbana, Ill. Both are buried in the Rice private cemetery near Fithian, Ill. They were the parents of eight children: 1, Mary; 2, Eugene; 3, Elizabeth; 4, Martha; 5, Flora; 6, Grant L.; 7 and 8, twins, died in infancy. All of the above children died before 1900 with the exception of Grant L., and ELIZABETH, who married GEORGE HOLMES and was the mother of two children, Frank and Nora.

BENJAMIN BREWER and his wife MARGARET JOHNSON were the parents of two children: 1, Francis Marion; 2, LYDIA, born about 1833, who married BENJAMIN BEASON of Wayne Co., Ind. Benjamin Brewer and a brother came to Wayne County from North Carolina and settled near Hagerstown, where they embarked upon a business career together. After business difficulties arose, Francis Marion left the business in the hands of relatives and departed for the young city of Chicago, later settling in Vermillion County, Ill.

Francis is a popular name in the Brewer family, and one should be careful while gathering genealogical data, but I have noticed many of this name with a middle name as a distinguishing feature. Francis Brewer served in the Revolution, son of Col. Jonathan,

the grandson of John Brewer who came to America in 1640, and we also find the name in many branches of the family in Indiana. Francis Willard Brewer was the father of Wilmon Brewer, author, and instructor at Harvard University, whose home is at Hingham, Mass. I suggest that those searching for the early ancestry of Francis Marion Brewer look for a connection with either of the above families. For more history of the branch which settled in Indiana, see *The Brewer Family*, which I have heard is to be found in libraries at Richmond, Va., Terre Haute and Indianapolis, Ind. and Raleigh, N. C.

Grant L. Brewer and his second wife, Hester Jane Woolsey, were the parents of two children, one daughter and one son: 1, Gladys; 2, Gene Lewis.

*Gladys Brewer*, born Easter morning, April 2, 1899, at Danville, attended Danville Junior College, Illinois State Normal University, University of Illinois, and Columbia University in New York City. She was a member of the reportorial staff of the *Danville Morning Press*, and later an instructor in the Danville City School system, until her marriage in 1925. She is a member of the Gray Lady chapter of the American Red Cross, connected with the volunteer recreational work in the United States Veterans' Facility, Republican Woman's Club, Girl Scout Council, Sec. Vermillion County Tuberculosis Association, and Danville Country Club.

Gladys Brewer married June 10, 1925, as his second wife, Harold Ferguson Lindley at Danville, Rev. Ralph Hindman officiating. They are the parents of one son, Charles Brewer Lindley, born April 3, 1926, at Danville.

Harold Ferguson Lindley was born April 3, 1888, at Mattoon, Ill. He married (1) Nov. 22, 1916, Muriel Aken (b. April 12, 1894; d. Nov. 28, 1923). Issue: 1, Muriel Zyphora, born Sept. 3, 1918, Chicago, Ill.; 2, Dorothy Aken, born March 14, 1922, Chicago. He attended the University of Illinois, Ph., B., University of Chicago, 1910, J. D. 1912, Sigma Chi Fraternity, Dir. Lakeview Hospital, Vermillion County Tuberculosis Assn., Member Illinois State and Vermillion County Bar Assns., Danville Country Club, Danville School Board, Executive Board Boy Scouts of America, Dir. Danville Chamber of Commerce, Dir. Second National Bank, Attorney, member of the firm Lindley, Penwell & Burk. He is a descendant of James Lindley who

came to America in 1713, and of Joseph Hedges who died in Maryland in 1732, who was also an ancestor of his wife, Gladys Brewer. Others of his early ancestors are found in the families of Keller, Wood, Williams, Ferguson, Parke, Hadley, Buckingham and Wilson. For more of his history see another page in this volume, and Vol. I, Vol. II of the *History of the Lindley, Lindsley and Linsley Families*, which is filed in most of the important genealogical libraries.

2. *Gene Lewis Brewer*, second child and only son of Grant L. Brewer and his wife Hester Jane Woolsey, was born January 12, 1907, at Chicago Heights, Ill. He was a graduate of the University of Illinois in 1931, when he received the Bachelor of Arts Degree in Electrical Engineering. Member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. After graduation he specialized in Radio Engineering, and is located (1939) in this capacity with the United States Government at Washington, D. C., in the Department of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

(3) Charles Thornton Woolsey, third child and second son of George Wood Woolsey and his wife Sarah Nelson, was born January 21, 1875, at Bainbridge, Ind., and married Oct. 27, 1897, Magdalena Walz of Danville, Ill. The lure of the newspaper office was magnetic in his youthful days, but in later life he devoted his energies to the sale of real estate and the promotion of art.

Magdalena Walz, born Nov. 3, 1877, at Danville, was the daughter of George F. Walz, pioneer retail furniture dealer of Danville, and his wife Georgiana Stuebe. George F. Walz was born Oct. 1, 1828 near Stuttgart, Germany, and died May 1900, at Danville. His wife, Georgiana Stuebe, whom he married in 1861, was the daughter of Chris Stuebe of Germany. She was born March 13, 1844, and died March 9, 1893, at Danville, where she and her husband are buried in Springhill Cemetery.

Charles Thornton Woolsey and his wife Magdalena Walz were the parents of three sons and one daughter: 1, Wood Walz; 2, Carl Edward; 3, Jean Thornton; 4, Mary Jane.

1. *Wood Walz Woolsey* was born June 29, 1899, at Danville. While quite young he showed a tendency toward a career in art, and became a commercial artist in Indianapolis, Ind., later devoting his time to fine arts exclusively. He won national

recognition with his canvases, both as a portrait and landscape painter, and has been the recipient of many coveted prizes (*Who's Who in Art*).

2. *Carl Edward Woolsey*, born April 23, 1902, at Chicago Heights, Ill., has kept pace with his older brother as a painter. His most valued prize, perhaps, was the third Hallgarten prize received at the National Academy of Design in New York City. With his brother Wood, he has exhibited at the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, National Academy of Design, New York, and in many other galleries over the States (*Who's Who in Art*).

Carl Edward Woolsey married May 1922, at Long Beach, Calif., Irene Servies, born Feb. 16, 1903, at Danville, Ill., daughter of Ora Wayne Servies and his wife Flora Anne McElfresh, and granddaughter of John Pilsher Servies and his wife Rhoda Ellen Strange. On the maternal side she was the granddaughter of Frank Pierce McElfresh and his wife Mary Hull Laisure, and great granddaughter of Lewis William McElfresh and his wife Ann Elizabeth Harper. (See this lineage on another page in this volume.)

Carl Edward Woolsey and his wife Irene Servies were the parents of two sons and two daughters: 1, Joan, born April 24, 1923, at Long Beach, Calif.; 2, Jack, born July 13, 1924, at Danville, Ill.; 3, George Wallace, born May 5, 1931, at Taos, New Mex.; 4, Rhonda Jane, born Jan. 22, 1933, at Taos.

3. *Jean Thornton Woolsey*, third child and third son of Charles Thornton Woolsey and his wife Magdalena Walz, was born March 4, 1905, at Danville. He married in 1932 Rainy Bartley, daughter of Mrs. Nellie Bartley of Santa Fe, New Mex. The latter was born in Arkansas, where her ancestors settled early just east of the city of Little Rock.

Jean Thornton Woolsey and his wife Rainy Bartley were the parents of one daughter, Sarah Woolsey, born Sept. 12, 1935 at Albuquerque, New Mex. He is a writer and wood-carver, and his hand-carved frames are sought by artists all over the United States. He is the author of *How To Make Fine Frames*, a manual for artists, which was bought by the United States National Museum under the direction of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington D. C., and catalogued in the national collection of fine arts.

4. *Mary Jane Woolsey*, fourth child and only daughter of Charles Thornton Woolsey and his wife Magdalena Walz, was born Oct. 3, 1909, at Danville, and married Nov. 22, 1929, Charles Berninghaus, artist, at Taos, New Mex. The latter is the son of Oscar E. Berninghaus, artist, and member of the National Academy, and his wife Amelia Miller of St. Louis, Mo. Mary Jane is an artist also, and has been quite successful in her chosen field.

(4) Rose Belle Woolsey, fourth child and second daughter of George Wood Woolsey and his wife Sarah Nelson, was born Feb. 18, 1877, at Greencastle, Ind., and married Oct. 31, 1898, Charles Orville Romig, at her home in Danville, Ill. The Rev. S. S. Jones officiated.

Charles Orville Romig was born Feb. 6, 1876, in Danville, and died there Jan. 5, 1936; buried in the Romig burial plot in Springhill Cemetery. He was the son of Oliver Theodore Romig and his wife Elizabeth Cunningham (cousin of General Custer). His great great grandfather, John Adam, came to America from Holland in 1750 and fought with the Revolutionary forces against Great Britain. (For more of this lineage see another page in this volume.)

Charles Orville Romig and his wife Rose Belle Woolsey were the parents of three daughters: 1, Lois; 2, Marion Lucile; 3, Patricia Anne.

(1) *Lois Romig* was born Nov. 12, 1899 at Danville. She attended the University of Illinois, Teachers' College, Milwaukee, Wis., University of Wisconsin, Salem Normal, Salem, Mass., National College of Education, Evanston, Ill., and Columbia University, New York City. She is an instructor in the Danville Public schools and a member of the American Association of University Women.

(2) *Marion Lucile Romig* was born August 10, 1905, at Danville, and was educated at Illinois State Normal and the University of Illinois. While a student at the former university she married, June 24, 1925 at Decatur, Ill., Charles Davison who was born July 15, 1903, at Danville, the son of Charles Naive Davison and his wife Elizabeth Thompson, and grandson of James Mason Davison and his wife Martha Lyons. On the maternal side he is the grandson of Isaih Thompson and his

wife Mary Elizabeth Connor. (See more of this lineage on another page of this volume.)

Charles Davison and his wife Marion Lucile Romig are the parents of one son and two daughters: 1, Charles Mace, born March 26, 1926; 2, Mari Anne, born August 3, 1936; 3, Sue Ann, born May 30, 1939. All three children were born in Danville.

(3) *Patricia Anne Romig*, third daughter of Charles Orville Romig and his wife Rose Belle Woolsey, was born August 6, 1915, at St. Louis, Mo. She attended Danville Junior College and the University of Illinois.

(5) Ola May Woolsey, fifth child and third daughter of George Wood Woolsey and his wife Sarah Nelson, was born Oct. 1, 1880, at Bainbridge, Ind., and died Oct. 26, 1925, at Danville, where she was buried in the Lane family lot in Springhill cemetery. She married, Nov. 1, 1901, Willard Clarke Lane, at her home in Danville, the Rev. Willis Parsons, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, officiating. She was associated with her husband in the retail shoe and millinery business, and was a member of the Business and Professional Women's League.

Willard Clarke Lane was born March 10, 1872, at Paris, Ill., and died March 19, 1935, at Taos, New Mex. He is buried beside his wife on the Lane burial lot. He was the son of Capt. Robert Carnahan Lane (b. August 15, 1841, Mt. Healthy, Ohio; d. Oct. 19, 1929, Danville) and Frances Amelia Nelson (b. August 24, 1849; d. April 1, 1916 at Danville).

Willard Clarke Lane on the paternal side was a descendant of Aaron Lane, born Jan. 2, 1763, in Somerset County, N. J., Peter Crum of Pennsylvania, Van Dorens who came from Holland about 1642 and settled on Long Island, later removing to New Jersey, and the Carnahan and Wooley families.

On the maternal side he was a descendant of John Nelson of County Armagh, Ireland, through his son Thomas, and his grandson Alexander Nelson (born in Ireland and died in Augusta County, Va., Jan. 1, 1834). Nancy Ann Mathews, wife of Alexander Nelson, was the daughter of Col. Sampson Mathews and his wife Mary Lockhart. John Mathew Nelson, grandfather of Frances Amelia (Nelson) Lane, married (1) Mary Lewis Trimble; (2) Elizabeth Cook; and (3) Julia Watson. James Alexander Nelson, her father, married Sarah Rachel Wil-

SON. The first ancestor in the Wilson family, that my notes contain, is Judge John Wilson, born Nov. 4, 1789, and this lineage includes the names of Harness, Innskeep and Urmston. (For dates on the above I refer you to another page in this volume.)

Willard Clarke Lane and his wife Ola May Woolsey were the parents of one son, CHARLES NELSON LANE, born Feb. 9, 1910, at Danville. He married Dec. 30, 1933, at Taos, New Mex., ALICE CECELIA MICHAUD, born July 4, 1910, at Fort Collins, Colo. They are the parents of one son and one daughter: 1, Charles Jean, born Dec. 12, 1934, at Taos, New Mex.; 2, Margo born Jan. 16, 1936, at Raton, New Mex.

Charles Nelson Lane is a sculptor and engineer, and is devoting his time (1939) to the latter profession in Vermillion County, Ill. By ability shown in art, he received a scholarship and attended the Chicago Art Institute in 1927 and 1928.

(6) MINNIE SOTA WOOLSEY, sixth child and fourth daughter of George Wood Woolsey and his wife Sarah Nelson, was born Dec. 8, 1881, at Rockville, Ind., and died Sept. 8, 1906, at Danville, where she is buried in the Woolsey burial plot in Springhill cemetery. This daughter of the Woolsey family was very frail, but possessed the most alert, humorous and brilliant mind of all the children, and if death had not entered in, terminating the years of maturation, she could have accomplished much worthy of preservation.

(7) MADGE MARIE WOOLSEY, seventh child and fifth daughter of George Wood Woolsey and wife Sarah Nelson, was born April 18, 1893, at Danville. She was her parents' companion in the days of their greatest need of comradeship, was appointed executrix of her father's estate, and was one of the heirs of her nephew, George Gossage Woolsey. For over twenty years she has been connected with the Illinois Power Company at Danville, in a secretarial position.

## ALLIED FAMILIES

of the descendants of George Wood Woolsey and his wife, Sarah Nelson Woolsey

### DEVEREAUX

(1) Charles Devereaux; d. March 17, 1921; married in Boston, Lucretia Best, d. January 17, 1917.

(2) Charles Best Devereaux, b. Dec. 31, 1865, at Boston; d. May 16, 1931 at Arlington, Mass.; married Oct. 29, 1891, at Malden, Mass., Katherine Chesterton, b. April 7, 1866, d. Feb. 20, 1920 at Arlington. The latter was daughter of Thomas Chesterton, who d. 1908 at Chelsea, Mass., married in England Sarah Warner, d. 1900 at Chelsea.

(3) Aileen Devereaux, b. May 21, 1895; married George Gossage Woolsey.

## BREWER

(1) Benjamin Brewer, North Carolina; married Margaret Johnson.

(2) Francis Marion Brewer, b. Dec. 14, 1827, North Carolina; d. Jan. 30, 1879, Vermillion County, Ill.; married in 1851 Irene Davis, b. 1825 in Ohio, d. March 1907, Urbana, Ill.

(3) Grant L. Brewer, b. March 18, 1866, near Muncie, Ill.; d. Feb. 24, 1922, Danville, Ill.; married (1) Nellie Young, Oakwood, Ill.; (2) Dec. 21, 1897, Hester Jane Woolsey, b. Feb. 2, 1873, Bainbridge, Ind.

## WALZ

(1) George F. Walz, b. Oct. 1, 1828, Stuttgart, Germany; d. May 1900, Danville, Ill.; married 1861 Georgiana Stuebe, b. March 13, 1844, d. March 9, 1893, at Danville.

(2) Magdalena Walz, b. Nov. 3, 1877, Danville; married Charles Thornton Woolsey.

## LINDLEY

(1) John Lindley of Cheshire, England.

(2) James Lindley, b. 1641, Cheshire; removed to Ireland.

(3) James Lindley, b. April 16, 1681, Ballinclash, Ireland; d. Oct. 13, 1726; married April 14, 1705, Eleanor Parke, b. 1684, Ballyredmon, County Carlow, Ireland.

(4) Thomas Lindley, b. Feb. 25, 1706, in County Carlow; d. Sept. 14, 1781. Member Provincial Assembly of Penn. He married Oct. 25, 1731, Ruth Hadley, b. Dec. 6, 1711, in Ireland, d. Dec. 4, 1785.

(5) Thomas Lindley, b. July 8, 1740; d. 1833; married (1) Sarah Evans; (2) Marjorie Buckingham.

(6) Aaron Lindley, b. Jan. 30, 1768, North Carolina; d. 1855; married Phoebe McPherson, daughter of William McPherson, and granddaughter of Daniel of Iverness, on Murray Firth, Scotland, who was kidnapped and brought to Philadelphia, where the ship master sold his (Daniel's) time until he was 21 years of age, to pay his passage.

(7) James Lindley; married (1) Ruth Hadley; (2) Judith Henley.

(8) Osmond Lindley (son of James and his first wife Ruth Hadley), b. Feb. 9, 1831, near Gifford Court House, N. C.; d. Jan. 13, 1877, Wayne County, Ind.; married Achsa Wilson, b. Nov. 9, 1836, d. Dec. 2, 1914.

(9) Charles Lindley, b. Nov. 4, 1863, Wayne County, Ind.; d. Oct. 23, 1889, Mattoon, Ill.; married May 25, 1887, Zyphora Ferguson, b. Sept. 28, 1863, Coles Co., Ill., d. Aug. 13, 1920, Chicago, Ill. Charles Lindley is buried at Muddy Point Cemetery six miles southeast of Mattoon.

(10) Harold Ferguson Lindley; married Gladys Brewer, granddaughter of George Wood Woolsey and his wife Sarah (Nelson) Woolsey.

Eleanor Parke who married James Lindley in County Carlow, Ireland, was the daughter of Robert and Margery Parke, and sister of Thomas who came to America in 1724 from Dublin on the ship "Sizargh of Whitehaven," which arrived in Delaware Bay August 21. James Lindley and his wife Eleanor came to America in 1713 and the former purchased 200 acres of land in New Garden Township, Penn., and later an additional farm of 400 acres in London Grove Township. After his death in 1726, his widow married Henry Jones, in 1730. James Lindley and his wife Eleanor were the parents of 12 children: 1, Thomas; 2, Rachel; 3, James; 4, Margery; 5, Robert (the latter two were twins); 6, William; 7, Alice; 8, Mary; 9, Jonathan; 10, Elizabeth; 11, Hannah; 12, Eleanor.

Thomas Lindley, son of James and his wife Eleanor Parke, with his family removed from Chester County, Penn., to North Carolina about 1753. He and his wife Ruth (Hadley) Lindley are buried at Spring Meeting Burial Ground, near Saxapahaw, Alamance County, N. C. Stones erected at their graves bear the following inscriptions:

*In Memory of*

| Thomas Lindley | Ruth Hadley |
|---|---|
| 25–2–1706 | 6–12–1712 |
| 14–9–1781 | 4–12–1785 |

Thomas Lindley and his wife Ruth were the ancestors of the Lindleys of North Carolina and the West. In 1728, Thomas gave the lands to Spring Meeting where the third house was still in use in 1900.

In 1755, Thomas Lindley and Hugh Laughlin entered into an agreement and built the first "grist" mill in the locality of his residence. It was just below this mill that the "Battle of Lindley's Mill" was fought Sept. 14, 1781, on which day Thomas died. The following was taken from the Greensboro, N. C. *Daily News*, Sept. 9, 1928:

Thomas Lindley, pioneer Quaker, settler of Alamance County, N. C., was honored Aug. 25, 1928, when a marker was erected to his memory at Spring Friends Church in the southern part of the county. More than a thousand members of the Lindley family gathered from all parts of the country for the occasion.

The land grant office at Raleigh shows that Thomas Lindley in 1755 entered 640 acres of land on Cane Creek in Orange County. Not being satisfied with this size tract, however, the pioneer added to his property as time went on. Later deeds indicate that he became one of the largest landowners of the section.

A grist mill, erected on Cane Creek, soon became the center of the community, and later became of historical interest. During the Regulator movement the mill was drawn on for six loads of flour, and in the Tory uprising of 1781 the Battle of Lindley's Mill was fought there between the Whigs and Tories. It was in this engagement, on Sept. 14, that the noted Hector McNeil fell while leading a charge on the Whigs and the brave David Fanning had his left arm shattered. Despite brave resistance of the Whigs the Tories made the pass and escaped with the fleeing royal governor, Tryon, and his party.

It was while this battle was raging that Thomas Lindley died in his near-by home. Records do not give any evidence of the relation between the local battle and the death of the pioneer, but we are left to wonder at the shocking effect of war, gun reports and blood shed on the peaceful nerves of the old Quaker. What is more, the dying man knew he had friends and kindred among both Whigs and Tories for his own family was divided. He, himself, a staunch Friend, remained neutral.

A newly settled community usually places another institution in its midst—the store. This Thomas Lindley also had, standing midway between the church and mill. A post-office was located on the same spot and was known as Lindley's Store, North Carolina. Upon recent investigation it was found that this post-office was in operation from about 1812 until 1866.

That Thomas Lindley did protest against the tyranny of royal government and its agent, Tryon, is indicated by a document in the colonial records which shows that a meeting of the Regulators was held at his home May 11, 1768. When, however, it became necessary to choose between the movement and the church, Thomas chose the latter.

## SERVIES

(1) John Pilsher Servies, b. Dec. 25, 1823, Montgomery County, Ind.; d. Jan. 23, 1903, Advance, Ind.; married Feb. 9, 1854, Rhoda Ellen Strange, b. Jan. 25, 1837, of Hendricks County, Ind., d. Aug. 30, 1907, Browns Valley, Ind.

(2) Ora Wayne Servies, b. Nov. 13, 1876; married Sept. 1, 1896, at Anderson, Ind., Flora Anne McElfresh.

(3) Irene Servies; married Carl Edward Woolsey.

## DAVISON

(1) William Davison; married Jane ——.

(2) James Mason Davison; married Martha Lyons.

(3) Charles Naive Davison; married Elizabeth Thompson Lewis, a widow. She was the daughter of Isaih Thompson and his wife Mary Elizabeth Connor.

(4) Charles Davison, b. July 15, 1903; married June 24, 1925, Marion Lucile Romig, daughter of Charles Orville Romig and his wife Rose Belle Woolsey.

## CRUM

(1) Peter Crum; married Mary ——.

(2) Abraham Crum, b. Sept. 15, 1768, in Pennsylvania; d. Sept. 14, 1836; married Mary Whittinger, b. Sept. 13, 1770, in Pennsylvania, d. June 16, 1852.

(3) Rossanah Crum, b. March 2, 1795, in Ohio; d. Nov. 2, 1877; married Sept. 14, 1815, John Lane.

## VAN DOREN

(1) Aaron Van Doren, b. Sept. 14, 1744; married Ghancy Snowenhoven, b. Feb. 14, 1748, d. Feb. 10, 1800.

(2) Sarah Van Doren, b. 1768; d. Feb. 10, 1800; married as his first wife, Aaron Lane, Dec. 17, 1787, great great grandfather of Willard Clarke Lane, the husband of Ola May Woolsey.

## LANE

(1) Aaron Lane, b. Jan. 2, 1763, Somerset County, N. J.; d. Dec. 1, 1845, Hamilton County, Ohio; married (1) Dec. 17, 1787, Sarah Van Doren, b. 1768, d. Feb. 10, 1800; married (2) August 28, 1800, Elizabeth Carnahan, b. 1771, d. Oct. 16, 1855.

(2) John Lane, b. Jan. 27, 1793, in New Jersey; d. June 4, 1880, in Ohio; married Sept. 14, 1815, Susannah Crum, b. March 2, 1795, d. Nov. 2, 1877.

(3) Abram C. Lane, b. March 28, 1818, in Ohio; d. August 8, 1908; married (1) May 1839, Eliza Wooley, b. Nov. 1818, in Ohio, d. Feb. 15, 1858, Tippecanoe County, Ind.; married

(2) Jan. 27, 1859, Barbara ——, Clinton County, Ind., d. Sept. 6, 1866; married (3) Nov. 1869, Mrs. Mary A. Baker, d. June 1, 1877, at Reynolds, Ind.

(4) Robert Carnahan, b. August 15, 1841, Mt. Healthy, Ohio; d. Oct. 19, 1929, Danville, Ill.; married Oct. 20, 1870, Frances Amelia Nelson, b. August 24, 1849, Connersville, Ind., d. May 1, 1916, Danville.

Capt. Robert Carnahan Lane and his wife Frances Amelia Nelson were the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters:

1 Willard Clarke, b. March 10, 1872; d. March 19, 1935; married Ola May Woolsey.
2 Alice Marie, b. Feb. 14, 1874, Paris, Ill.
3 Dr. Robert N., b. March 7, 1877, Paris; married Oct. 16, 1907, Mable Lee Hanna of Bardolph, Ill. Issue: 1, Virginia, b. Sept. 18, 1908, Danville, Ill., married Dec. 30, 1933, James L. Watson, Issue: Robert Douglas, b. August 24, 1936, Chicago, Ill.; 2, Richard H., b. August 20, 1909, Gibson City, Ill., married Sept. 28, 1937, Marie Murphy, Rochester, N. Y.
4 Anna Virginia, b. Jan. 19, 1880, Paris.

## NELSON

(1) John Nelson, County Armagh, Ireland; wife unknown.

(2) Thomas Nelson, County Armagh; married Rebecca Cutherie (1746-1750).

(3) Alexander Nelson, b. Jan. 14, 1749, County Armagh; d. Jan. 2, 1834, in Virginia; married Nancy Ann Mathews, daughter of Col. Sampson Mathews and wife Mary Lockhart.

(4) John Mathew Nelson; m. (1) Mary Lewis Trimble, sister of former Gov. Allen Trimble of Ohio; (2) Elizabeth Cook; (3) Julia Watson.

(5) James Alexander Nelson; married Nov. 12, 1844, Sarah Rachel Wilson, b. Sept. 30, 1821, d. Nov. 9, 1885.

(6) Frances Amelia Nelson, b. Aug. 24, 1849; d. April 1, 1916, Danville, Ill.; married Oct. 20, 1870, Robert Carnahan Lane.

(7) Willard Clarke Lane; married Ola May Woolsey.

## WILSON

(1) Judge John Wilson, b. Nov. 4, 1789; d. 1848; married (License Jan. 8, 1813) Mary Harness, daughter of John and Hannah (Inskeep) Harness.

(2) James Wilson.

(3) Abraham Wilson; married Sarah Innskeep.

(4) William Wilson, b. Oct. 17, 1794; d. Aug. 12, 1870; mar-

ried Aug. 6, 1817 Mary Urmston, daughter of Benjamin and Ann (McGee) Urmston.

(5) Sarah Rachel Wilson, b. Sept. 30, 1821; d. Nov. 9, 1885; married Nov. 12, 1844, James Alexander Nelson, son of John Mathew and Mary Trimble Nelson.

(6) Frances Amelia Nelson; married Robert Carnahan Lane.

(7) Willard Clarke Lane; married Ola May Woolsey.

## HEDGES

(Harold Ferguson Lindley, maternal)

(1) Joseph Hedges; married Mary Fettleplace.

(2) Charles Hedges; married Mary Wood.

(3) Moses Hedges; married 1734, Mary Greenwood, b. Aug. 7, 1746, daughter of Joseph Wood, Cecil County, Md.

(4) Sarah Hedges, b. Frederick County, Md.; d. Charleston, Ill.; married March 17, 1786, Frederick County, George Keller, a native of Switzerland, d. Charleston, Ill., and both he and his wife are buried in the Kickapoo cemetery near Charleston.

(5) Katherine Keller, b. Frederick County; married (1) William Van Meter; (2) William Williams; (3) —— Clark.

(6) Martha Greenwood Williams, b. April 24, 1836; d. Oct. 8, 1889; married Myron Jedediah Ferguson. Both are buried in Muddy Point Cemetery near Mattoon, Coles County, Ill.

(7) Zyphora Ferguson, b. Sept. 28, 1863, Mattoon; d. Aug. 13, 1920, Chicago, Ill.; married (1) May 25, 1887, at Mattoon, Charles Lindley, b. Nov. 4, 1863, d. Oct. 23, 1889; married (2) Charles Washington Sellew, June 9, 1897, at Champaign, Ill. Issue: (1st marriage) Harold Ferguson Lindley, who married as his second wife, Gladys, daughter of Grant L. Brewer and his wife Hester Jane Woolsey; (2nd marriage) Martha (Sellew) Eichelberger. Zyphora is buried in Dodge Grove Cemetery at Mattoon, under the name Zyphora Sellew.

## McELFRESH

(1) Lewis William McElfresh, b. April 15, 1819; d. April 1, 1891; married Ann Elizabeth Harper, b. Aug. 11, 1823, daughter of Joseph Harper and wife Betsy Shouse.

(2) Frank Pierce McElfresh, b. Feb. 15, 1855; married July 8, 1875, Mary Hull Laizure, b. Aug. 15, 1853, d. Jan. 10, 1914.

(3) Flora Anne McElfresh, b. Jan. 19, 1879, Uricksville, Ohio; married Sept. 1, 1896, Anderson, Ind., Ora Wayne Servies.

(4) Irene Servies; married Carl Edward Woolsey.

## FERGUSON

(1) William Ferguson, b. 1762; d. 1826; married Patience Franklin.

(2) Stephen Ferguson, b. 1799; d. July 6, 1869; married about 1820-1822, Mary Ann Atwood of Wysex, Bradford County, Penn., b. 1795, Bradford County, d. Feb. 19, 1878.

(3) Myron Jedediah Ferguson, b. May 7, 1828; d. May 24, 1878, on a farm near Mattoon, Ill.; married Martha Greenwood Williams, b. April 24, 1836, d. Oct. 8, 1889.

(4) Zyphora Ferguson, b. Sept. 28, 1863, Mattoon; d. Aug. 13, 1920, Chicago, Ill.; married (1) May 25, 1887, at Mattoon, Charles Lindley; married (2) Charles Washington Sellew, June 9, 1897, at Champaign, Ill.

(5) Harold Ferguson Lindley; married Gladys Brewer, daughter of Grant L. Brewer and his wife Hester Woolsey.

Myron Jedediah Ferguson was a farmer in Coles County, Ill., near Mattoon. He and his wife Martha Williams are buried at Muddy Point Cemetery about six miles east of that city. They were the parents of three children: 1, Oscar Wallace, M.D.; 2, Mary Catherine (Glenn); 3, Zyphora (Lindley) (Sellew). Zyphora Ferguson by her second marriage to George Washington Sellew was the mother of one daughter, Martha Sellew, born July 21, 1901, and married June 29, 1924, to Mark W. Eichelberger, born Feb. 14, 1900. No issue. They reside in West Chicago, Ill., where Mr. Eichelberger is Vice-President, Director and Chief Chemist for Lindsay Light Company.

Patience Franklin, wife of William Ferguson, experienced a great deal of Indian warfare. Seven of her near relatives were killed by Indians, and one brother, Arnold, was captured, taken to Canada and kept prisoner for two years.

Stephen Ferguson and his wife Mary (Polly) Ann Atwood, who are buried in Muddy Point Cemetery, six miles south of Mattoon, were the parents of three children: 1, William; 2, Joseph M.; 3, Myron Jedediah. Mary (Polly) Ann Atwood Ferguson was the daughter of Jedediah Atwood, a soldier of the Revolution. *Heverly's Pioneers and Patriots of Bradford County, Pennsylvania*, says of him:

Jedediah Atwood in March 1778 enlisted in the Company of Captain Coon, attached to Colonel Buell's Regiment of New York troop and served until Feb. 1779, when he was discharged at Ticonderoga and on or before the year 1804 he came to Wysox.

His wife died in 1825, and in 1837 he came to Illinois to reside with his daughter Mary (Polly) Ann Ferguson. He died in 1852

at the age of 104 and is buried in the old Wright Burying Ground about nine miles southeast of Mattoon. (John, Joseph and Lemuel Atwood were of this family.)

## KELLER

George Keller and his wife Sarah (Hedges) Keller were the parents of nine children: 1, John; 2, Polly; 3, Frederick; 4, Moses; 5, Catherine; 6, Samuel; 7, Susan; 8, Jacob; 9, George.

George Keller and his wife resided in Maryland for some time after their marriage and most of their children were born in that state. In the early days of Kentucky they removed to that state and later to Charleston, Ill., where they died.

Catherine Keller (Van Meter) (Williams) (Clark), daughter of George and his wife Sarah (Hedges), by her first marriage was the mother of six children: 1, Samuel Van Meter; 2, John; 3, Mary; 4, Ann; 5, Sarah; 6, Keller. By her second marriage she was the mother of two children: 1, Martha Williams; 2, Harriet Williams. No issue from the third marriage.

## MICHAUD

(1) William Michaud, b. Montreal, Canada; married in Maine, U.S.A., Catherine Harris Orleans, whose first husband was Louis Orleans.

(2) Joseph Henry Michaud, b. Nov. 11, 1881, Fort Collins, Colo.; married Rosella Agnes Murray, b. March 7, 1887, d. March 26, 1930, daughter of Patrick Murray, born in Cork, Ireland, and his wife Catherine Kinney. Joseph Henry Michaud and Rosella Agnes Murray were married in St. Joseph's Church, Fort Collins, Aug. 16, 1905, and were the parents of ten children: 1, Catherine; 2, Frances; 3, Alice Cecelia; 4, Nora; 5, Mildred; 6, Ruth (Sister Mary Coletta); 7, Reta (deceased at 2 years); 8, Paul; 9, Lawrence; 10, Leonard (died in infancy). Alice Cecelia Michaud became the wife of Charles Nelson Lane, son of Willard Clarke Lane and his wife Ola May Woolsey.

## TRIMBLE

(1) John Trimble.

(2) James Trimble, Augusta County, Va.; married Jane Allen, b. March 15, 1755, Augusta County. He served on the battle field during most of the Revolution.

(3) Mary Lewis Trimble; married John Mathew Nelson, great grandfather of Willard Clarke Lane, husband of Ola May Woolsey. (For more history of the Trimble and Allen families see *Memoirs of Jane Trimble*, published in Cincinnati, 1861.)

(1) John Adam Romig, Revolutionary Soldier.
(2) John Romig; married —— Bockel.
(3) Samuel Romig; married —— Minich.
(4) Oliver Theodore Romig; married Elizabeth Cunningham.
(5) Charles Orville Romig; married Rose Belle Woolsey.

John Adam Romig arrived in Philadelphia from Holland in 1750. He settled in Bethlehem, Penn., which with Nazareth was built by the Moravians about 1740. The Moravians (United Brethren) had migrated from different sections of Europe because of persecution, thus expressing their preference for the return to the Catholic Church. Around Bethlehem the land was the property of the church, and farms and industries were carried on for its benefit, but anyone who had wealth of his own retained it. From Bethlehem the church, which was administered from Germany, sent missionaries to the Indians in New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio. John Adam Romig came to Bethlehem while it was quite new, and during the struggle between the colonies and the mother country joined the Revolutionary forces. He was the father of two sons, John and Benjamin, and perhaps others.

John and Benjamin crossed the mountains in 1803 from Lancaster, Penn., to Ohio, where they received land given their father as a recognition of the services of the Moravians in nursing the Continental soldiers during the Valley Forge encampment. John, son of Adam Romig and great grandfather of Charles Orville who married Rose Belle Woolsey, is buried in the yard of the old Sharon Moravian Church near Tuscarawas, Ohio.

John Romig and his wife, —— Bockel, were the parents of seven sons and three daughters: 1, Samuel; 2, Gabriel; 3, John; 4, Felix; 5, Jonathan; 6, Edward; 7, Tobias; perhaps the female members of the family were considered of minor importance as the Christian names of John Romig's daughters have not been handed down to me. One became the wife of Mr. Myers, one the wife of Mr. Kennedy and the other the wife of Mr. Rahmels.

John Romig, son of John Adam, was among the first to reach Gradenhutton or (Tents of Grace) after the Indian massacre of 1792. He helped bury the bones, rebuild the town and settle the valley.

Samuel Romig, son of John and his wife —— Bockel, married —— Minich. They were the parents of four sons: 1, Alvin; 2, Milton; 3, Benjamin; 4, Oliver Theodore. This family resided near the little town of Tuscarawas. Milton, the second son, died in this vicinity recently. Benjamin, the third son, was a Moravian Preacher, became a Bishop, lived and died at the Moravian headquarters in Germany.

Oliver Theodore Romig married Elizabeth Cunningham and removed to Danville, Ill., where their son, Charles Orville, was born and spent his entire life.

Members of the Romig family are numerous in the East, but all those in the West are originally from the old mission towns of Gradenhutten, Schoenbrun and Port Washington.

## WILLIAMSON

(1) James Williamson, b. Feb. 17, 1844, Decatur County, Ind.; d. June 14, 1918, Roachdale, Ind.; came to Putnam County about 1856; married Eliza Peyton, b. Oct. 18, 1843, Paris, Ky., d. Sept. 8, 1919, Indianapolis, Ind.

(2) Charles Williamson, b. Aug. 12, 1869; m. (1) 1890, Sattie Wasson, b. near Browns Valley, Ind., d. July 24, 1899, Indianapolis, daughter of Shelby Wasson and his wife —— Owens; married (2) Feb. 21, 1900, Rose Ella Moninger, b. May 7, 1877, daughter of Conrod Moninger and his wife Christina ——, both born in Germany.

Charles Williamson and his first wife Sattie Wasson were the parents of one daughter, Lucile Williamson, who married, Sept. 30, 1914, Ernest Geyer. Issue: one son, born Jan. 1921, in Cleveland, Ohio. By his second marriage to Rose Ella Moninger, Charles Williamson was the father of two sons: 1, Earl James, born May 17, 1902, Indianapolis; 2, Claude Elmer, born May 6, 1906, Indianapolis.



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